The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6918.—VOL. XLII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st of July, at her residence, Frying Pan, Mrs. Joseph Harris, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Frying Pan, Mrs. W. C. Knight, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Braidwood, Mrs. R. Craig, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, 283, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. S. Fuller, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Shamrock Cottage, Redfern, Mrs. William M'Intyre, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. Robert Blake, inspector of distilleries, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullarton, Edward William Mitchell, to Susan Basey, both of Sydney, formerly of Kennington, near London.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, at the residence of his parents, Hunter and Phillip streets, Frederick William, youngest son of Mr. Alexander Anderson, aged ten months.

On the 9th instant, at her late residence, 182, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Frances De Courcy, in the 38th year of her age, leaving a young family to deplore their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES! STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.

On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steampackets plying between Sydney and Parramatta, will convey passengers at the following hours and rates:—

From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin ......1s. 6d. ... return tickets......2s. 6d.
Steerage...1s. 0d. ... return tickets......1s. 6d.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM EXCURSION.—ONE SHILLING; or for the double trip, only 1s. 6d.

Between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the various hours advertised.

ON SUNDAY:

From Phœnix Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Parramatta at 10·30.

From Parramatta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5·30.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO

ULLADULLA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, on TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The FENELLA, for CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY (Friday), at 10 p.m.

T. F. DYE, Secretary.

Office—C. and R. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The Steamship RANGATIRA, leaving Sydney on SATURDAY, will take a limited quantity of cargo for Twofold Bay.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

MELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Tuesday next.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 7 a.m.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—YARRA YARRA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 10.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 21st August, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 6 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The Inter-colonial Royal Mail Company's Steamers will be despatched immediately after the arrival of the English mail:—

For AUCKLAND DIRECT, PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, Commander.

For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, Commander.

RETURN TICKETS are ISSUED at REDUCED RATES, entitling the holders to remain a month in NEW ZEALAND.

PEARSON and CO., Agents, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, H. CAMBOUX, master, from the Commercial Wharf.

FLYING FISH for the MANNING RIVER.—Sails THIS AFTERNOON.

For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The ketch ESTHER, ROBERTS, master, will SAIL on FRIDAY next. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, is now fast loading, at the Flour Company's Wharf; and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch.

For freight, &c., apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fast-sailing and regular trader JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, will sail for the above ports in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The clipper schooner OTAGO is now ready to receive cargo, at Walker's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.

MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

REGULAR LINE of TRADERS to MELBOURNE.—The splendid clipper barque MIAMI, E. STAFFORD, commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail, if possible, on SATURDAY first.

For light freight and passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First Vessel.—The powerful first class clipper schooner YARRA, 150 tons, Captain FINLAYSON, will be despatched immediately.

For a limited quantity of freight, apply on board, at Market Wharf; to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR ADELAIDE Direct.—The well-known regular trader, JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK; or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street. 9th August.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The clipper brig BURNETT, is now ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having three-fourths of her cargo engaged will be dispatched in a week.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The A1 regular trader KATE, PHILLIP JONES, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, J. VANDERVORD, commander.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite and regular trader MARIA, ANDERSON, master, now being coppered and thoroughly overhauled, will be despatched within the next ten days.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The well-known ship ROYAL SAXON, 510 tons register, W. LIVINGSTONE, commander, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—*To follow the Damascus.*—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 913 tons register, ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will have immediate dispatch.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BERENGARIA, FROM LONDON.—CONSIGNEES by the above vessel are requested to pass their Custom-house entries immediately for Towns' Wharf, and to take notice the ship will not be responsible for goods after they are landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and freight paid before any goods can leave the wharf. R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP LUDWIG HEYN, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House entries immediately for Moore's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which ENTRIES are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street, Sydney.

BALMORAL, from GLASGOW.—Consignees of goods by the above-named vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. All goods impeding the discharge of the cargo will be entered, landed, and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. The agents beg to notify that it will be necessary in all cases to pay freight and obtain an order at their counting-house previous to the delivery of the goods.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

NOTICE.—BALMORAL, from GLASGOW.—Captain G. HEWISON will not be accountable for any debts contracted by any of the crew of the above-named vessel.

CHARTER.—WANTED, VESSELS, for the conveyance of coals to Hongkong and Singapore. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, a good SHIP, of 600 to 1000 tons, with spacious between decks. ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

SHIP WANTED, for the conveyance of Horses to Calcutta. J. C. DIBBS, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper ship ISAAK WALTON, L. D. SMALLEY, commander, now discharging her inward cargo from New York, in splendid condition. Apply to Captain SMALLEY, on board; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SALE, the Schooner CUMBERLAND, in first-rate order; carries 80 tons cargo on a light draught of water. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the well-known schooner MECHANIC, of about 90 tons burthen, well found, and in order for any voyage. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, the brigantine TRITON, 170 tons burthen. This vessel has lately undergone a thorough overhaul, and is now ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, Night Fares from Windmill-street to Blue's Point will be one shilling each passenger, after 8 p.m., either way.

FOR the DISTRESSED WIVES and CHILDREN of the men of the 12th Regiment, who are fighting in New Zealand.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	36	3	0
A Widow's mite	0	10	0
A Mariner	0	10	0
A Clerk	0	10	0
	37	13	0

Subscriptions to this fund will be thankfully received at this Office.

RANDWICK VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Persons desirous of enrolling themselves as members of the above corps are respectfully requested to forward their names to the secretary without delay. J. M. MAY, secretary, Randwick.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the fifteenth day of May last, made in a cause between Henry Augustus Jenkins, Robert Hyndes, and Emily Susannah Hyndes, his wife, Alfred Adolphus Jenkins, Albert Theodore Jenkins, and Caroline Rosetta Ann Jenkins, infants under the age of twenty-one years, by John Henry Wills, their next friend, plaintiffs, and Charles Edmund Jenkins, Clarissa Amy Jenkins, Laura Australia Jenkins, the Very Reverend Archdeacon John M'Encroe, the Reverend Daniel Manners O'Connell, and Isabella Jenkins, defendants, the creditors of CHARLES JENKINS, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, who died in or about the month of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, are, by their solicitors, on or before the tenth day of September next, to come in and prove their debts before GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Esquire, the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his office, in the Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1860.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.

EYRE G. ELLIS, plaintiff's solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in its next ensuing session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE and GEORGE COX, or other the trustees or trustee for the time being, of a settlement made in contemplation of the marriage of WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE with HELEN, his Wife (then HELEN HAWKINS, spinster), to sell the land comprised in such settlement, situate at Surry Hills, Sydney, and to provide for the investment of proceeds of sale thereof.

Dated this Third day of August, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in its next ensuing session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Trustees of a Settlement, dated the Twenty-sixth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, made by the late Mrs. ROSETTA TERRY on her daughter, MARTHA FOXLOVE HOSKING, and her children, to sell the trust property and to provide for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Dated this third day of August, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that, application is intended to be made to Parliament, within three months next ensuing, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company, to be called "The Wahgunyah Murray Bridge Company," and to enable the said Company to erect and maintain a bridge over the Murray River, at the end of Ford-street, in the township of Wahgunyah, and to take toll thereat, and for other purposes, to the said bill to be mentioned.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between WILLIAM BROWN, Sen., and WILLIAM R. HILL, as Wharfingers and General Commission Agents, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 30th June, 1860. All DEBTS due to the late firm are requested to be paid on or before SATURDAY, 11th August; and all Debts or Promissory Notes due or to become due will be paid on Saturday, August 11th, 1860.

WILLIAM BROWN.
W. R. HILL.

TO QUARRYMEN and others.—TENDERS will be received until 10th instant, for quarrying stone and forming a roadway across a portion of Cook's River to Unwin's Bridge. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, architect and surveyor, 375, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, up to the 20th, for the Carpenters', Joiners', and sundry finishing trades, for the completing of a House in George-street North. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 400, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection and completion of a residence, of brick, on the Point Piper Road. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on, or before MONDAY, August 20th instant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—SIR,—A most daring outrage took place in Wollongong on the night of Saturday, the 4th of the present month. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night a number of men came to my house in Crown-street, and commenced throwing stones at my house and at myself. They broke a window and knocked me against a block, and inflicted a most dangerous wound on the left side of my head, near my eye. During the last three years this has been a common practice. Some of the magistrates seem to think little about it; they want proof of it, and without proof, they say, they cannot put it down. I am given to understand that a man of this stone-throwing party has laid claim to my small property, which is well known to be mine, and conveyed to me by Mr. Smart, conveyancer, from Mrs. Macquarry. This party endeavoured to injure my character by reporting that I was a run-away from the Derwin, and also that I brought away another man's wife, and was the cause of separating that woman from her husband. But let me ask them, was it not the letters that her husband received from the Colonial Secretary's office, about £100 for quit-rent, in this district, that caused him to go away? I will refrain for the present from mentioning any names. I believe there is some person in Sydney who has pushed his gentlemanly shoulder against me, but I am ready to confront him at any time. The most disgraceful practices ever perpetrated by man are followed in this town, by idle people. It is not worth while to mention them to the constables.

MICHAEL MONAGHAN.

Crown-street, Wollongong.

PURE MILK, delivered daily in Sydney, at 8d. per quart. Orders received at No. 534, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HOUSEKEEPER.—If the Parties, A. B. C., Post Office, Collector, Argyle, requiring the above, will direct C. C. W., Post Office, Sydney, they may meet with what they require.

RICHARD DESPARD, for some years in the employment of Henry Dangar, Esq., is requested to send his address to H. R., HERALD Office, when he will hear of something of importance to his welfare.

THOMAS KING, native of Peterhead, will hear of his BROTHER on board the City of Manchester, or at LANE and CO.'S, Lower George-street, Sydney.

A MEETING of the Subscribing members to the New South Wales Alliance will be held in the Hall of Temperance THIS EVENING, 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, to consider matters of importance. Members will be required to produce their cards for the present year.

J. H. MORRISON, } Honorary
J. G. CROUCH, } Secretaries.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.—Rev. R. J. HILLS, from Melbourne, will PREACH on SABBATH next, 12th instant, in the morning at 11, and in the evening at 7.

DOWLING-STREET WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—Two SERMONS will be preached, in the Wesleyan Church, Dowling-street, SUNDAY next, the 12th August, on behalf of the Sabbath school in connection with that place of worship. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Ralph Mansfield; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Samuel Ironside.

The examination of the scholars will take place on Sunday afternoon, commencing at half-past 2 o'clock.

A public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th August, when the claims of the school will be advocated by several ministers and friends.

Chair to be taken, at 7 o'clock, by Mr. William Love.

Sacred anthems will be sung by the children during each service.

Collections will be made on behalf of the Institution.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—DEBATE THIS EVENING, "Would a protective tariff be beneficial to New South Wales?" To be opened by Mr. Macintosh. Commence at a quarter to 8. Admission free.

HAVELOCK.—The Rev. THOMAS SMITH, by special request, will repeat his LECTURE on HAVELOCK, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, August 21st.

THE USUAL MEETING of the members of TATTERSALL'S will take place THIS EVENING.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS protest against the meeting held at the Gardeners' Arms this day, as a hole-and-corner meeting, irregular from the commencement. Statements made totally at variance with the truth; and when the journeymen wished to contradict, and prove those statements incorrect, we'r not allowed to do so by the chairman. The journeymen on that account withdrew in a body. G. R. FRANKS, chairman, on behalf of the Sydney United Journeymen Bakers' Association.

T. H. BROOK'S CONCERT is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 20th instant.

MR. J. CLARK'S DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING, Friday. Admission by tickets only.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Mr. W. CLARK'S Academy, 75, William-st.

DANCING ACADEMY, 75, William-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S classes MEET TO-DAY, at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE—Manager and Lessee, Mr. Samuel Colville.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 10th,
Third night of the far-famed
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
who have been received with the greatest enthusiasm ever bestowed upon any performance in Sydney.
Houses crowded from pit to dome.
An entire change of programme.
Box-office open between 11 and 3 o'clock.
Prices as usual.

T. P. BROWER in the song of "Fanny Frail" TO-NIGHT, Prince of Wales.

D. F. BOLEY, in song, "Soft be thy slumbers," and Banjo solo, "Tyrolean Echo Song," &c., TO-NIGHT.

J. O. PIERCE in the "Local Dream" TO-NIGHT. Prince of Wales.

DAVE CARSON in "Aunty Smith's Lecture," "Shaksperian Readings, &c., TO-NIGHT.

G. W. DEMEREST in his unequalled Dances, Pas Seuls. &c., TO-NIGHT, Prince of Wales.

O. N. BURBANK as Picayune Butler, Grand Challenge Dance, &c., TO-NIGHT.

GEORGE CHITTENDON in Hornpipe, playing violin to his own dance, TO-NIGHT.

WALSH and FLORENCE in Grand Choruses TO-NIGHT, Mr. F. Howson, junior, presiding at Pianoforte.—Prince of Wales.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—The DIVIDEND of five per cent. declared at the general meeting, this day, will be payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the 2nd August. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary. Sydney, 30th July.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Plans of distribution in the following estates having been lodged in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, Supreme Court House, King-street, they can be seen by creditors desirous of doing so, prior to their being confirmed by the Court, viz.—

Insolvent estate of John Fotkery, late of Orange, storekeeper and publican.

Insolvent estate of Timothy A. Cowall, late of the Sportsman, Pitt-street, publican.

Plans in the following estates having been passed by the Chief Commissioner, the respective DIVIDENDS will be payable to those creditors who have proved their claims, on application at this office, on and after MONDAY next, the 13th instant, viz.—

Insolvent estate of James O. Murray, of George-street, bootmaker, a first and final dividend of 1s. 6½d. in the £

Insolvent estate of Daniel C. Carter, late of Maitland, agent, a dividend of 10s. 5½d. in the £ on preferent claims only

Insolvent estate of James Smith, late of Castlereagh-street, tailor, deceased, a dividend of 3s. 6d. in the £ on concurrent claims proved, and paying preferent claims in full.

F. W. PERRY, official assignee, 125, Elizabeth street. 7th August, 1860.

IN THE ESTATES of DAVID JONES and CO, THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., DAVID JONES, THOMAS JAMES THOMPSON, and SAMUEL SYMONDS.

To enable the trustees to declare a dividend, it is requested that CLAIMS against the above named estates be sent in immediately, under cover, addressed to ALEXANDER BELL, accountant to the estates, 345, George-street, Sydney. 31st July.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT of DAVID JONES.—It is particularly requested that CLAIMS in this estate be sent in, under cover, addressed to the undersigned, on or before MONDAY next, the 13th instant, as the trustees intend to declare an immediate dividend. ALEXANDER BELL, Accountant to the Estate. Sydney, 8th August.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of BENSUSAN and HAES.—All persons having any CLAIM in the above Estate are requested to forward them to the office of Messrs. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square, on or before the 20th instant.

L. S. SPYER, } Trustees.
S. A. JOSEPH, }

IN THE ESTATE of J. BARNARD and CO., a first DIVIDEND of four shillings in the £, will be payable at the office of Mr. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, between the hours of two and five. Holders of promissory notes must produce them, in order to obtain the dividend.

GEORGE KING, } Trustees of the
J. GRAFTON ROSS, } the estate of J. V.
S. A. JOSEPH, } Barnard and Co.

IN the ESTATE of the late Rev. JOHN TELFORD.—Notice.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Rev. John Telford, of Port Macquarie, are requested to forward the same to the Hon. James Conrie, of Northfield, North Richmond, the administrator of the said estate, on or before the 28th day of August instant, as the balance of the funds remaining in hand on that date will be remitted to the legal representative of the said deceased, residing in Great Britain. Dated this 8th day of August, A.D. 1860.

ALLEN and BOWDEN,
Solicitors for the said administration.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the late WILLIAM FORSYTH, Esq., of Cliffdale, in the district of Scone, are requested to apply to the undersigned forthwith; and all persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE, executor to the estate.

Cressfield, by Scone, August 4th.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Establishment of the undersigned will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, Saturday, for the purpose of taking stock. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

LETTERS, for DIPLOMA, HERALD Office, have been sent to the residence of the advertiser by his Sydney agent.

ALFRED FLOWER, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller; workshop, No. 192, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of St. James' Schoolroom.

A CARD.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), may be consulted daily at his surgery, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., George-street North, first floor at Mr. M'Mahon's, perfumer, near King-street.

DR. BEATH, Member Royal College Surgeons, England, and Licentiate in Medicine, may now be consulted upon DEAFNESS and EYE DISEASE, at 18, Elizabeth-street North, near Hunter-street, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. His work on Deafness, &c., at NORRIE'S, chemist, Pitt-street, price 1s.

KIANDRA.—Mr. CHARLES COWPER, Junior, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and General Merchant, begs to inform the public that his large and commodious stores being now finished he is prepared to receive consignments of goods for sale in any quantity.

Mr. C. also intends, after the 1st of September, to hold sales of fat cattle and horses on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and hopes by punctuality and attention to merit a continuance of the support he has already received.

Victoria Club, July 26.

MR. CHARLES MEYMOTT, M.R.C.S.L.A.C., Homœopathic Practitioner, Accoucheur, &c., has REMOVED his residence from Paddington, and his offices from Clarence-street, to No. 6, Wynyard-square, two doors from the Municipal Council Chambers.

Consultation hours from 9 till 2 o'clock daily.

REMOVAL.—BALMAIN STEAM FERRY, from Grafton Wharf to Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.

W. WILLINGTON is making a Shipment of Parcels to Messrs. Pickford and Co., for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe, per Damascus. Small parcels one shilling. 148, Princes-street, Sydney.

DINE at the Kent Larder Luncheon and Dining Rooms, 164, Pitt-street, near King-street.

SKINNER'S HOTEL, corner of Hunter and George streets. Table d'Hote daily, at 1 o'clock.

FRIED and BOILED FISH, roast pork, boiled leg of mutton and capers, roast lamb and mint, roast lamb stuffed, heart and jelly, grilled chops and steaks, harricots, curries, and the usual splendid variety of made dishes, pastry, &c. JAMES SIMPSON, City Wine Vaults, George-street. Billiard and Smoking Rooms separate.

£25,000 TO LEND. R. FORBES, 78 King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

MORTGAGE.—The undersigned is instructed to LEND £3000, or any portion of it, upon mortgage of city or suburban properties, at current rates. ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor, George and Margaret streets, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Public are CAUTIONED not to negotiate a CHEQUE, drawn by Charles Jones in favour of Thomas Allford, on Brisbane, for £10. If found, please return to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

MR. M'PHERSON, Cow Dealer, Blackwattle Swamp, Sydney.—Take NOTICE that, unless you remove your cattle left with me some time since to depasture within twenty-one days, I shall cause them to be sold to pay for the depasturage. ISAAC DAWSON, Denham Court. August 5.

FOUND, a BAG with CLOTHES, near the Flour Company's Wharf. The owner can have them by paying the expenses. 93, Clarence-street.

STRAYED, on Wednesday, a Poodle SLUT, from 9, George-street North. A reward will be given.

STRAYED, on to my run at Mulgoa, 1 Brown HORSE, branded D on the near shoulder. If not claimed within fourteen days from this date, said horse will be sold by auction to defray all cost of same. Said horse has been on my run about twelve months, and stands about 14 hands high. Mulgoa, August 6th, 1860. MARTIN ROACH.

STOLEN or STRAYED, Two SHEEP DOGS, colour black, with tan feet and face. Whoever will return them to Durham Cottage, Lower Fort-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

THE AUSTRALIAN HAND-BOOK and Guide for the Preservation of the Teeth, just published by Louis Eskell, price 1s., can be had of C. T. SANDON, bookseller, George-street.

A NEW SPORTING BOOK of New South Wales, to be published shortly. By G. P. BARKHAUSEN.—The Last Meeting at the Randwick Racecourse—The Grand Stand—A Word about the honorable Gentlemen of the Committee—How to pay a Bill for Refreshment.

BOOKS. BOOKS.—New Priced Catalogue, now ready, 166 pages, price 1s. 6d., or sent by post on receipt of 1s. 10d. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 383, George-street, Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Now landing, ex John Ormerod, in 100 and 200 lb. bags.

N. OASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

PORT COOPER CHEESE; a very fine sample. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

50 TONS of the best Lucerne Hay for SALE. Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

BOATS.—Six cheap; must be sold within a fortnight. Harbour View Hotel, George-street North.

PORK, in 100 lb. casks. J. C. DIBBS, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

OYSTERS, Oysters, Oysters.—A prime sample of Oysters now landing. W. J. NICHOLS (late Kimber), 202, Castlereagh-street.

24 KNIVES and FORKS cleaned in five minutes with LEA'S Machine; price 25s. each. 70, York-st.

SULPHURIC ACID, in leaden cases, ex Ludwig Heyn, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT, a few barrels now landing. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CEMENT.—Just received, per Ludwig Heyn, 250 barrels Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's Portland cement. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

CHEAP ROOFING, Cheap Roofing, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street, East.

PAPERHANGINGS, French and English; the largest stock to chose from in Sydney. Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. E. CURTISS, painter, paperhanger, &c. 340, George-street.

FOR SALE, New Zealand Potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED to SELL, choice selection of FRUIT TREES and POT PLANTS, for private sale. JOHN HUGHES, auctioneer, Park-street.

FOR SALE, a Market Garden CART and HARNESS (almost new). Price, £11. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-street.

STATION in the BLIGH DISTRICT, with 12,000 Sheep and 800 Cattle, for SALE. Apply to MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, good BUSINESS PREMISES in King-street, to be SOLD CHEAP, a Shop and Corn Stores, with three rooms and stable, with lease. ☞ A BARGAIN.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER beg most respectfully to inform the ladies of Sydney and the public generally that, having made favourable arrangements with the proprietor of the premises (Mr. Joseph Farmer), for the immediate rebuilding of the same on a scale of great magnitude, they have resolved to hold a general clearing sale of their large stock before the present premises are taken down to make way for the new structure.

Nearly the whole of their magnificent stock now on hand, amounting to upwards of forty-nine thousand pounds, consisting of shawls, mantles, dresses, millinery, underclothing, blankets, flannels, furnishing and general drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, woollens, slops, &c., &c., has been imported by them since March last, and for extent and variety is unequalled in the colonies.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, the 30th instant, and will be continued throughout the month of August.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 269, Pitt-street, July 26th.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—HENRY SELBY begs to thank a liberal public for their patronage during the last eight years, and, at the same time, to inform them that, having determined to relinquish his business in the Haymarket, he will, on MONDAY, August 14th, be prepared to offer such BARGAINS in DRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c., as never before has been sold in Sydney.

The stock has all been purchased at about half its real value at auction, and every article will then be sold at the cost price.

Wholesale buyers and heads of families will do well to defer making their purchases till this sale commences, as a saving of fifty per cent. will then be apparent to the most sceptical.

Terms, cash. All articles marked in plain figures, and no abatement!!

635, George-street South, opposite Haymarket.

RE-OPEN on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1860.

DAVID JONES and CO., having just completed
TAKING STOCK,
are now RE-MARKING a large portion of their WINTER GOODS in plain figures, with the view of disposing of the WHOLE before the END of the MONTH.

D. JONES and CO. respectfully request their kind
FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS
to give them an early call, assuring them that such FIRST-CLASS GOODS have never been submitted at so low a PRICE!! since the FOUNDATION of the COLONY. D. J. and Co.'s object being to realise a sum to pay off the first BILLS to the TRUSTEES.

D. Jones and Co. begs further to acquaint the LADIES, GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES, and the PUBLIC generally, that they will OPEN by the 1st SEPTEMBER upward of

120 CASES

of SPRING NOVELTIES, now landing from British Merchant, Damascus, Echo, and Ann Buckle, the whole having been most carefully selected under the immediate superintendence of their EXPERIENCED BUYER, from the FIRST HOUSES in LONDON and PARIS.

TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

DAVID JONES and CO. announce to the TRADE that the following goods are now to hand, ex BRITISH MERCHANT,

4 cases WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, of the best quality and texture
3 cases LADIES' CLOTHS
10 cases containing the following novelties for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—
BORDERED ANGOLA
Ditto MELTON
Ditto LANSDOWNE
Ditto STRIPE
Ditto SILK RIBBED
Ditto TWEED (all new mixtures)
Ditto SHEPHERD
FURGUSSON'S TWILLS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

DAVID JONES and CO., George and Barrack streets.
August 8th, 1860.

RELINQUISHING the CARPET TRADE.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers that, in order to make room for their large spring shipments, daily expected, they have determined to relinquish the carpet trade, and to ensure a speedy clearance, they are now offering their large and choice stock of carpets at cost price.

Velvet pile carpets, from 4s. 10½d.
Tapestry ditto, 2s. 11½d.
Brussels ditto, 2s. 11½d.
Yard wide Kidderminster ditto, 1s. 10½d.
All wool, ditto ditto, 2s. 2d.
Hemp ditto, 9½d.
Druggets, 1s. 10½d.
Stair carpets, in tapestry, brussels, hemp, venetian, and albert twills, from 7½d.
Mosaic, axminster, and velvet pile hearth rugs, magnificent patterns, from 5s. 9d. to 75s.

MISS D. ENGEL begs to inform her friends and the public in general that, intending to retire from business, she will sell out the remainder of her Stock of Fancy Goods, at very reduced prices. The sale will commence on 10th instant, and continue during the following week.

Miss Engel requests all parties indebted to her to settle their accounts within the time specified.

22, Hunter-street.

LAUNDRY BLUE, ex Berengaria and Neptune.—For SALE by the undersigned, invoices of Ehrensperger's Royal Laundry Blue, assorted packages. EDWARD SALAMON, Margaret-street.

A YOUTH, who can write a good hand, wanted for a Solicitor's office. ROBBERDS and BENBOW, 114, Elizabeth-street.

A YOUNG LADY, competent to impart instruction in Music, Singing, and English, is desirous of obtaining juvenile pupils. Address A. B., care of Mr. Clarke, music seller, George-street.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as NURSERY GOVERNESS; would not object to assist with needlework. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Good references. Address, Mrs. MILLER'S School, Liverpool-street.

A MERCANTILE FIRM, representing an English Life Assurance Company will be happy to make arrangement with professional or other gentlemen willing to advance the business of the Company, upon terms to be agreed upon, either upon commission or a fixed fee for each proposal. Address Box 139, Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, of business habits and experience, is desirous of meeting with a PARTNERSHIP, in an established concern (commercial, manufacturing, or otherwise), where his time and services would be of value, and a moderate capital securely and profitably invested. Any part of New South Wales suitable. None but principals treated with. Address, stating particulars, and amount of capital required, to XERXES, HERALD Office.

COOK.—Wanted, the first week in September, a thoroughly competent Person as COOK. Apply to Mrs. MORT, Greenoaks, Darling Point.

OLD LEAD, wanted to purchase. Apply Foreman, Gas Works.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, a WRITER. RENNY, Castlereagh-street, four doors from King-street.

REQUIRED, a Front ROOM, well furnished, with or without Board. T. T., HERALD Office.

SITUATION WANTED by a Young Man of industrious and sober habits, who has been accustomed to the Ironmongery and other business. Address R. D. MERRILL, United States Consul.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—A Vacancy having occurred in the Dispensary through the resignation of F. Milford, Esq., (District Surgeon for Phillip Ward,) Candidates for this office are requested to forward their testimonials and credentials, under cover, on or before MONDAY next, 13th instant, at noon, addressed to the undersigned.

M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint hon.
JOHN DOUGALL, } secretaries.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two good HANDS, and a respectable YOUTH, at FAHEY'S, 90, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a HAND for a country store; also, a JUNIOR. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a MAN, that knows his business. Wages liberal. Apply to B. GAFFNEY, Market-street East.

TO TRADESMEN.—WANTED, some trifling general REPAIRS done to two houses, consisting of repairing gutters, shingling, plastering, &c. Apply to WILLIAM BRADY, 186, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman with good recommendations, and qualified to teach Latin, French, music, and the usual branches of English education, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a private family. Has no objection to go up the country. Address A. B. C., 51, Clarence-street, Church-hill, Sydney.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady and Child. Suburbs preferred. D. F. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. BAILEY, 531 and 533, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply at 163, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, an active ERRAND BOY, willing to make himself otherwise useful. 277, George-st.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 63, Prince-street.

WANTED, good PAINTERS. H. H. GROTTE, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. W. LAIDLEY, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. BUCKLAND, Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a MAN, as General SERVANT. Apply at the SHAKESPERE TAVERN, Pitt-street.

WANTED.—Families requiring good SERVANTS will find them at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, 125, King-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as good Plain COOK, in town. Address to M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Plain COOK, male or female. Apply Liverpool and New York Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED to buy, a good Cob PONY, light Spring CART, and HARNESS. 402, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply at 111, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, for twelve months, a genteel COTTAGE, containing three or four rooms, in the neighbourhood of Church-hill. Address, Cottage, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a COOK and a STEWARD, for ship Ngapuhi; none but persons up to their work need apply. Ship Ngapuhi, Miller's Point.

WANTED, BOARDERS, central situation, £1 per week. No. 1, Hosking's-place, opposite Victoria Club, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED to purchase, 500 HEIFERS, from the Namoi, or neighbouring district. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT, at Tobin's Hotel, 51, York-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. No. 2, Wilton-place, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, by two men, a JOB, for a few weeks—laying-out a place, pruning, or anything in the gardening way. Address H. H. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. LEWIS, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Somerset House.

WANTED, in the vicinity of Sydney, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, in a respectable house. Address M. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and iron. Apply 471, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, an active, clean woman, as HOUSEKEEPER, for a single gentleman. 156, Liverpool-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, to make herself generally useful. Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Nursery GOVERNESS. Address M. A., care of Mr. Clarke, music seller, George-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple for a farm—man to milk, woman house servant; also, a General Blacksmith, Farm Servants, a useful Boy, and Carpenters. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, for a Country Store, a Young MAN, to take the management of the drapery department. Apply to ALFRED HAYDON and CO., 13, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, of four or five rooms, within a short distance of Sydney. An ample supply of water indispensable. One having water frontage preferred. Address FRANK, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to horses, and to make himself generally useful. C. W. PENNY, Derwent-street, Bishopthorpe, Glebe, four doors from Elphinstone's.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. To a competent and respectable person good wages will be given. For address, appy to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock forenoon.

WANTED, a PARTNER for life by a young Man in a Government situation, with a good salary. No objections to a young widow, or a lady with red hair. Address HOPE, Post Office.

WANTED, Information, regarding WALTER GOLD (aged 14 years), who left ship Ngapuhi on 2nd instant, and has not been seen since. Ship Ngapuhi, Miller's Point.

WANTED, to proceed to Newcastle, a respectable FEMALE, to attend upon an invalid lady, and to take charge of an infant. Apply Freemasons' Hall, York-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by an elderly Gentleman of strict integrity, a SITUATION in a private family, as TEACHER of the Pianoforte. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply JOHN EDWARDS, Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a respectable Person, as HOUSEKEEPER, on a station, or to take charge of a widower's establishment; also a Young Lady wishes a Situation as Resident GOVERNESS. Apply Governesses and Servants' Home, 103, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, to Purchase a good comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with stabling, &c., and having water frontage; situated between Potts' Point and Rose Bay. Particulars, &c., to be left at the office of Mr. EDWARD BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, for a few weeks, a FURNISHED COTTAGE, or three or four Furnished Rooms, near any railway station upon the Southern line, between Burwood and Campbelltown. The neighbourhood of Liverpool preferred. Address, stating terms, AIR, HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at 277, Castlereagh-street, one door from Park-st. Terms, 1 guinea per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, also Furnished Apartments. No. 7, Wynyard-terrace.

BOARD and Residence, or Apartments Furnished. —(Drawing-room floor), 5, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain. Mrs. WHITE'S.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for two Gentlemen. Separate bedrooms. Mrs. BAKER, 45, Bathurst-street West.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a small verandah COTTAGE, containing five rooms and kitchen, with well of water and garden. Rent low. Apply Mr. SNASHALL, grocer, Campbell-street, Balmain.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, North Shore, delightfully situated. Application to the Postmaster, North Shore.

NORTHALLERTON COTTAGE, North Point, Pyrmont.—Part of this pleasantly situated residence to be LET, furnished or unfurnished, to a respectable small family. Apply to Mr. WELLBANK, 13, Bridge-st.

SQUATTERS' EXCHANGE, George-street.—Three vacant OFFICES to LET; rent very moderate to respectable tenants.

TO LET, Two ROOMS, on the Ground Floor, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply 4, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a New STORE. Apply to THOMPSON and MILLER, 786, Clarence-street.

TO LET, 133, Victoria-street. Four rooms and kitchen. BEIT and MACDONALD, Wynyard street.

TO LET, 19, Prince-st., 7 rooms, kitchen, scullery, cellars, coach-house, and stables. Apply, 17, next door.

TO LET, Darling House, Lower Fort-street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

TO LET, a large, convenient HOUSE. Apply to J. B. VILES, Kent-street North.

TO LET, TERRACE COTTAGE, Point Piper Road, four rooms, &c. H. WISE, Savings' Bank.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Apply, 84 Dowling-street. Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a COTTAGE and Market GARDEN. Apply Mr. BRADFORD, grocer, Newtown Road.

TO LET, unfurnished BEDROOM, suitable for a Gentleman in business during the day. 164, Phillip-street.

TO LET, that old-established HOUSE, the White Swan Inn, Lower George-street, with Licence, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Cook's River.—To LET, the QUARRY at Petersham, known as Apple Tree Quarry. For particulars, &c. apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings.

TO LET, the COTTAGE, in Elizabeth-street, adjoining Wentworth-place, containing five rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c. Apply to Mr. BAYNES, on the premises; or to JOHN LACKEY, Parramatta.

TO LET, on the south side of South Head Road, between Crown and Bourke streets, a HOUSE and SHOP with patent glass front. For particulars, apply to G. HILL, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a SHOP and PREMISES in Pitt-street, next to Cummins', pork butcher. Gas and water laid on. For particulars apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, No. 122, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a handsome town RESIDENCE, in Hyde Park, late in the occupation of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. For particulars apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a pleasantly situated Suburban RESIDENCE, within half a mile of the city, containing nine rooms, kitchen, and outhouses, with half an acre of garden ground well fenced in. A good tenant will be liberally treated with. Apply Barley Mow Hotel, Park and Castlereagh streets.

TO LET, a good FAMILY RESIDENCE, with or without coach-house and stable, situate in Cleveland-street, corner of George-street, and directly opposite St. Paul's Church. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer, house agent, &c., 95, Elizabeth-street North; or Redfern-street, Redfern.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney. The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence. The rents from 11s. to 20s. per week. Enquire at WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a respectable Family RESIDENCE, No. 390, Pitt-street South, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' apartments, out offices, paved yard, water, and every convenience; has been newly fitted up, and ready for immediate occupation. Also a good Business PREMISES, at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, with shop, cellerage, and replete with every other requisite for carrying on an extensive trade, being near the Railway terminus. Apply, before 10 or after 2 o'clock, to Mr. PLOMER, 418, Castlereagh-street South.

No. 2.

It may be useful, in impressing upon the mind by comparison the momentous issues that would be involved in a naval struggle between England and France in the present day, to look back for a moment and see how these Powers stood respectively in former years. First we will glance at the rise of the British navy. Starting from about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, and ten years before the defeat of the Spanish Armada, we find that in 1578 England possessed 24 vessels of war collectively of 10,506 tons, for which Parliament voted 6700 men. At the accession of James I., in 1603, she had 42 ships of 17,055 tons, for which 8346 men were voted. At the close of the protectorate of Cromwell, in 1658, she possessed 157 ships of 57,000 tons, for which 21,910 men were voted. At the time of the Revolution, in 1688, she was mistress of 173 ships of 101,892 tons, for which 42,000 men were voted. The following table gives some data, though at distant and irregular intervals, for forming an opinion of the progress of the British navy down to near the close of the great French war:—

Year.	Ships.	Men voted.	Navy estimate.	Tonnage.
1702	272	40,000	£1,056,915	159,020
1760	412	70,000	3,227,143	321,134
1793	498	45,000	5,525,331	433,226
1800	767	135,000	12,422,837	668,744
1808	860	143,800	17,406,047	892,800
1814	901	146,000	18,786,509	966,000

We now subjoin a table giving some particulars of the progress of the French navy for a considerable portion of the same period:—

Year.				Total.
1778—68	ships of the line,	54 frigates,	96 sloops, &c.	218
1794—77	ditto	72 ditto,	not given ...	149
1804—50	ditto	32 ditto,	ditto ...	82
1812—113	ditto	72 ditto,	ditto ...	185
1815—69	ditto	38 ditto,	ditto ...	107

It will be observed that in the last four estimates above, sloops and the smaller vessels are not included, so that the figures are merely indicative of the actual naval strength of France at the period given. The table below shows, in aggregate figures, the progress of the navies of the two nations down to 1850:

	Ships of the line.		Frigates.		Sloops and brigs.		Total.	
Years.	Br.	Fr.	Br.	Fr.	Br.	Fr.	Br.	Fr.
1820	146	58	164	30	145	38	455	135
1825	120	59	156	42	173	61	449	161
1830	106	53	144	67	102	83	352	203
1840	89	44	108	56	87	89	284	189
1845	88	46	104	50	83	72	275	168
1850	86	45	104	56	79	87	269	188

We are now brought to the dawn of the brilliant despotism of Louis Napoleon. We yesterday noticed some of the results of the policy of this magnificently-gifted ruler, whose genius for governing—whatever may be the sum of his crimes—has confounded the judgment and amazed the discernment of the world. While he was President of the Republic, the first screw line-of-battle ship built in the world, was built by France. "This was in 1850," says the article in the *Conversations Lexicon* (1858), "and since that date the Emperor has built twenty new ships of the line, twenty first-class frigates, forty to fifty frigates of lower rates, as well as corvettes and smaller craft, *all on the new principle, besides applying it to every suitable vessel in his navy, great or small*, and that, too, without, as far as we know, one single instance of failure." The importance attached to vessels of first-class is everywhere apparent in the proceedings of Louis Napoleon, and constantly those acting under him are suffering the object of his gigantic efforts to be seen. The celebrated report of the Navy Commissioners of October 1849, which never would have seen the light except for one or two stray copies which escaped suppression after the *coup-d'etat*, has nothing of the mystery about it which enwraps the Emperor. "The first point we have to determine," says the report," is the number of line-of-battle ships we can and ought to have afloat the moment war is proclaimed. On this point we have at least certain data. Our enemy is well known. It can only be England." We have just seen how Louis Napoleon, when he obtained increased authority, addressed himself with increased vigour and activity to carrying out the precise line of war policy so forcibly recommended by the Commissioners appointed under his decree when President. The comparative summaries of English and French ships which we published yesterday will show how faithfully he had worked out his grand design down to the middle of April last year. England by this time—in her cities and in her hamlets—in her public congregations and in her secluded homes—throughout all her borders—had become thoroughly alarmed. Since then, the two nations have consumed the fifteen months that have intervened in a race for nothing less than the palm of naval sovereignty. Every dockyard in England—every dockyard in France—has been at work with an uninterrupted diligence and unwearied energy, as if men had no other purpose in life than to contrive the means of human slaughter. We have no data to show what were the relative states of efficiency of the two great national navies at the date of our last European intelligence; but the speech of Lord Lyndhurst leaves us to infer that neither country had gained a decisive advantage in the number and capacity of her ships, and that England was unquestionably behind in her supply of men.

Living as we do, so remote from the scene of European affairs, and in a state of security hitherto undisturbed by any act of external aggression, it may be presumed that very many persons amongst us have never formed an adequate conception of the immense appliances of physical power which France, if war were declared between her and England, could bring to bear on these colonies. We address ourselves more especially to those who have not turned their attention to the subject. We have been dealing in figures representing ships of war; but a ship of war now is a very different thing from what it was fifty years ago. Mr. Busk, in his instructive book, enables us to evolve the idea of a first-rate modern vessel in forms that will be vividly apprehensible to the popular mind. To begin with value—the prime cost of the Duke of Wellington, screw-ship of the line, was £171,735. The annual expense of maintaining her in order and repair, irrespective of officers and crew, is set down at £14,325. Her spread of sail would cover more than an acre and a half of ground. Her anchors and cables weigh more than 100 tons. The same authority tells us that seventy-six acres of oak trees of the growth of a hundred years are required to build a line-of-battle ship like the Marlborough. Turning to France, we find that the Emperor has already built several first-class ships cased with iron or steel, which it is pretty certain are proof against hollow shot and shells, though English experiments, go to show that they could not resist solid projectiles faced with steel. The broadside of a steam line-of-battle ship of first-class, carries nearly two tons of shot.

We Australian colonists must not be too confident that we have no personal concern in the fighting qualities of these giant ships. It seems to us certain that, in the event of a rupture, our waters would be visited by powerful French frigates; and that one object in the systematic increase of vessels of this class, has been from the first the conquest of some of the rich possessions of Great Britain.

With this display of armed power threatening the mother country, and overshadowing ourselves with a danger so visible and real—with the rifle and bayonet, familiar objects of household care in every English home,—with the true English spirit of self defence bursting forth among all classes of our own community,—how is it that the Government of this colony make no sign? Are our rulers smitten with insensibility? If they feel no anxiety for the honour of the country, have they no fear for their own heads? Has it never occurred to their trifling minds that they could hardly escape a bitter retribution, if any dishonouring calamity were to fall upon the country through their indifference and neglect?

It is painful to feel that even in this case, when the question is one of self-interest and self-preservation, the sister colony of Victoria has set us an example, which at present we have not evinced sufficient spirit and patriotism to imitate. Have we neither eyes to see, nor ears to hear? Or have the men of this city made up their minds to submit to the first insolent demands of an invader?

Ω.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the brig Comet, we have Canterbury papers to the 26th ultimo, and Lyttelton to the 25th.

The *Canterbury Standard* states that a private meeting had been convened by the Speaker of the Provincial Council, acting as Deputy Superintendent of the Province, at which a committee was appointed to make preliminary arrangements and to prepare resolutions for a great public meeting to be held in the town hall there for the purpose of devising means to afford assistance and relief to the settlers at Taranaki.

From a financial return laid before the Council, by the Provincial Secretary, on the 24th of July, it appeared that there was treasury overdraft on the 30th of June, of £11,863 7s. 8d.

The Rifle Volunteers at Kaiapoi gave a grand ball on the evening of the 12th, the whole proceeds of which, amounting to £36, were given to the Taranaki Relief Fund. The *Standard* states that the affair took place at White's Hotel, the proprietor of which not only freely gave up the whole of his hotel for the purpose, but supplied, free of all charge, all the refreshments of every kind, including wines, &c., and they were furnished with no sparing hand.

It is stated by the *Lyttelton Times* of the 25th ultimo, that during the last few days the country had been visited by weather of unusual severity, even for the time of year. A southerly burster accompanied with a heavy fall of snow commenced on Saturday night and lasted with more or less violence until early on Tuesday morning. The wind had been blowing strongly from the south-west all Saturday, with fine weather, looking as if were going to clear up at last; during the night however snow began to fall, continuing with increasing violence throughout Sunday and Monday, till it lay five or six inches deep on the plains, and in places where it had drifted reached a depth of from two to three feet. On Monday, the carts to the foot of the Bridle Path to those to Kaiapoi ceased to run, and all business and traffic of every kind was suspended. Fortunately, these storms are of very rare occurrence, and when they do happen, are of short duration. Early on Tuesday morning a rapid thaw set in and the sun shone out brilliantly, though without sufficient power to dispose of the snow entirely.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT AT PUKE-TAKAUERE.

In the *Herald* of yesterday, we quoted from an Auckland contemporary a letter in defence of Colonel Gold's conduct on the 27th of June last. The arrival since of later papers from Canterbury puts us in possession of some further information concerning that event, which tends to confirm the reports previously circulated as to the incompetency of the Commander of the Forces. The *Lyttelton Times* publishes an extract from a private communication, dated Waitara, July 2nd, in which the writer says:—

"The Commander of the Forces was at Mahootahi pah between one and two o'clock, on the 27th ultimo, with reinforcements, and three hundred rocket-tubes, and after surveying the battle from the pah, which is a very commanding position, stated that all was tranquil and no fighting going on. A report was brought into town in the afternoon by his own son and J. Standish, that from the Bell Block they had seen that the pah was breached, and that they had seen the soldiers twice repulsed. Colonel Gold was very anxious to contradict this; wrote a note to Dr. Wilson, stating that he had just come from the Waiongona, that a white flag was flying at the pah, and that all was tranquil; he also sent for the Superintendent, and told him he wished him to contradict the rumours afloat; said he had been to the pah, and looked over to the Waitara; that the Waiongona, in military parlance, was not fordable, as it was over the ammunition pouches of the soldiers, but that they could have crossed if it had been necessary, which it was not, as all was tranquil.

"The people at the Bell Block knew that there had been fighting all the morning, and it is reported that the colonel was urged by his officers to go on to the Waitara, but without avail. He did not even send a messenger to find out what had been done, and the news was brought in next day by Mr. Hulke and Mr. John Kelly, who, under pretence of looking for a horse, rode off to the camp at Waitara told Major Nelson that the colonel had returned to town with the reinforcements, and brought up to town the news of the battle and despatches from Major Nelson.

"The colonel mounted the tower at the Bell Block, and several large guns were fired during that time. Mr. Hulke offered to provide three carts for the troops to cross the river, as was done in the case of Captain Seymour's men, who all got over dry excepting one lot. The Waiongona is only about sixty feet wide, and by means of a rope the soldiers could easily have crossed it, if by no other means."

The letter of "An Artilleryman," which we find in the same journal, gives some particulars of the fight, worthy of notice, and which we have not seen in any previous account that has come to hand. He says:—

"At five o'clock in the morning, the troops (about 400, with two 24-pounder howitzers) marched, under the command of Major Nelson, towards the Waikato pah, distant about one mile and a quarter from camp. The morning was stormy, wet, and cold, but this was no obstacle to British soldiers; and by seven a.m. we were within 400 yards of the enemy's stronghold. We opened fire from the 24-pounders, but little impression could be made on the simple but strong construction. At first the fire was but feebly returned, but soon a distant musketry was heard on our right, front, and left. The main body of troops were stationed immediately in rear of the guns, while the grenadier company, and part of the light company of the 40th Regiment, were lying in ambush on the other side of the pah, in our front; and it was soon discovered that they were attacked by another party of natives from the bush. It was now the intention of Major Nelson to rush the pah; and in order to do this he moved the main body (about 250) along the gullies to our right; and while performing this movement, he suddenly found himself in the presence of about 600 natives, concealed in ambush behind an entrenchment which could not be seen for the high fern. Here a heavy fire was opened and kept up on both sides. The natives fought and yelled like demons; they even charged our fellows two or three times, but were driven back. Once our men charged the enemy, but could not get on, because of the thick fern. It was but seldom that we could throw a shell into them: our men being so near, there was a danger of hitting some of them. About this time another large body of natives came up, which greatly added to the numbers already engaged; and as we were attacked on three sides, Major Nelson thought it prudent to withdraw his men, which was done quite orderly; but unfortunately we were compelled to leave our dead and wounded on the ground in the hands of these savages, who tomahawked many of them before our eyes. Had a reinforcement of about 200 men come up to our assistance at this time, we should not only have beaten the natives off the field, but also have taken the pah, which still remains in their hands. The natives had no inclination to follow us, and we remained within their range waiting for the grenadier company, who passed through the midst of the rebels to join us. When all were collected, we returned to camp, feeling assured that if we had not beaten the natives, we had done all we could under the circumstances in which we were placed. *We had evidently been betrayed by civil natives, as every plan of our commander was frustrated by ambuscades.* Our losses are very heavy. The artillery had three men wounded, one mortally—the poor fellow was helping me to fix a shell when he was shot. I feel very thankful to God for sparing me through such horrors, and I hope it will lead me to a closer walk with Him."

HEALTH OF SYDNEY

The excessive rate of mortality shown by the returns for the month of June has been maintained during the month of July, with some change in type, yet with but slight diminution in intensity.

The number of deaths registered at the central office was 222, viz., 125 males and 97 females, a decrease of 32 on the deaths of the previous month. The mortality, however, is double that of the corresponding month of previous years.

The influenza epidemic, so fatal in the previous month, has abated. The deaths from influenza in June were 34, in July only 11; but 10 deaths are recorded as resulting from bronchitis, probably supervening upon influenza. On the other hand, deaths from measles have increased from 57 in June to 75 in July; of which number 50 were those of children under 5 years of age.

The rate of infantile mortality has increased in intensity to an extent not before known in any of the winter months of former years.

The mortality in the corresponding month of previous years was as follows, viz.:—

	Under 5 Years.	Total Deaths.		
1856	39	100	Per centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths......	39·00
1857	30	166		28·13
1858	56	112		50·00
1859	39	100		39·00
1860	128	222		57·61

The number of births registered during July, was 220, viz., 120 males, and 100 females, being 2 below the deaths of the month.

The births registered in the corresponding month of previous years were—

In 1857—169; 89 males and 80 females.
1858—221; 108 ,, 113 ,,
1859—195; 104 ,, 91 ,,
1860—220; 120 ,, 100 ,,

Table shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 31st July, 1860, distinguishing those under five years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Grand Total.
Gipps	9	5	5	7	...	...	26
Bourke (the Infirmary is situated in this ward)	11	6	18	9	...	...	44
Brisbane	13	6	3	3	...	...	25
Macquarie	1	3	4	1	...	...	9
Cook	11	8	6	8	1	...	34
Fitzroy	12	6	1	2	...	...	21
Phillip (the Benevolent Asylum is situated in this ward)	9	12	5	15	1	...	42
Denison	11	5	3	1	1	...	21
Totals	77	51	45	46	3	...	222

It is not unworthy of note, that, of the total deaths in Phillip ward, in the months of June and July (112), no fewer than 83 occurred in the Benevolent Asylum—36 under 5 years, and 46 over 5 years, being 74·10 per cent. of the total deaths in the ward during the two months.

Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney, from 1st to 31st July, 1860.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and upwards.	?	Total at all ages.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Endemic, epidemic, and contagious	17	24	14	10	10	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103
SPORADIC DISEASES. Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat	6	4	...	1	...	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain &c.	15	4	1	...	...	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c.	5	3	5	2	...	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	1	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c.	3	2	1	...	...	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total from all causes	47	37	21	13	10	128	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 6th August, 1860.

THE WEATHER.—Rain has continued to fall with but slight intermission for many days past. The wind, however, has not been very strong, and hence the sea has not been so much agitated as it was during the prevalence of the late cyclone. The roads are in an almost indescribable state, being in all places sloppy, and in some spots almost impassable. On Tuesday night there were some slight signs of improvement, but the weather has been so fickle of late that it is difficult to predict the weather of the coming hour. The commerce of the district, as was to be expected, has been seriously interfered with, and much inconvenience experienced by persons engaged in business.—*Illawarra Mercury* of Wednesday.

ILLAWARRA: ITS PAST HISTORY AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.—Great and wonderful changes have taken place during the last ten years in the district of Illawarra. About fifty years ago the entire area, fenced in by the Pacific on the one side and the coast range on the other, was a barren wilderness, untenanted by civilized man, and forming the native home of the kangaroo and untutored aboriginal. In process of time, a few white settlers reached the district, and established themselves in eligible localities: townships were surveyed and marked out; population began to increase; the forest bent and gave way before the vigorous arm of the labourer, and all the advantages and appearances of civilization began to manifest themselves in the district. The change which has taken place in the physical aspect of the district is very remarkable. A very large portion of the land on the eastern side of the coast range has been divided into farms, many of which have been cleared and fenced in, and are now well grassed and covered with the herds of the dairyman. About ten years back the commerce of the district was scarcely sufficient to support a single small steamer, but now our port is visited regularly by a fleet of steamers, and will ere long be visited by a still larger number of sea-going vessels of all kinds. The changes which have been wrought in our moral and social condition are not a little remarkable, and are certainly worthy of the attentive consideration of those who are curious in such matters. Houses of worship have been built, and schools, as well as other cognate means of disciplining and cultivating the moral and mental faculties of the people, have been established throughout the district, and are increasing in number almost every year. In fact, our past history is studded and gemmed all over with facts adapted to excite the most pleasurable and grateful recollections. Shall our future career correspond with our past history? We may never be able to reach the commercial status of more favoured districts, but we shall nevertheless become a great people. Our land is fertile; our coal seams are inexhaustible; our harbour is improvable; our people are energetic; and our commerce is increasing with railroad celerity. We shall yet boast of a port and docks capable of accommodating a fleet; the electric wire will yet place us in a position to communicate instantaneously with other places, and perhaps with the world at large; our coast range will, in the lapse of a few more years, be cleared and cultivated; every acre of available ground will be turned to account; our roads will be transformed into substantial thoroughfares; a coast railway will yet become as familiar to us as is the sight of the ocean, and our social and moral progress will keep pace with the development of our physical resources. This is not a mere fancy sketch, the offspring of an excited imagination, but, on the contrary, a sober picture of our prospects and future condition.—*Illawarra Mercury*, of Wednesday.

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS.—This magnetic phenomenon was very perceptible in the south last night. The radiations were for a short time very brilliant. A heavy stratum of clouds, however, soon hid the phenomenon from the vision of observers.—*Illawarra Express.*

OUR FARMS AND FARMERS.

(From the Illawarra Mercury.)

MAIZE is secondary in importance to wheat as an agricultural production, not only in respect to the quantity of land devoted to its cultivation, but also in reference to its monetary value as a crop. It is of peculiar importance to us in this respect, as New South Wales is the only locality in the Australian colonies where it is grown in any quantity; the chief demand for its consumption being confined principally to Victoria and South Australia, where, from the unsuitableness of the climate, it has not been successfully cultivated. There does not appear to have been much more than one-third of the area of land under cultivation for wheat, devoted to that of maize: the average annual proportion from the year 1849 to 1858, being as 2·63 acres of the former to 1 of the latter.

The counties of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Macquarie are the chief maize-producing districts, but the average yield per acre varies greatly. In the year ending March 31, 1859, it was as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Av. per acre.
Durham	9082	266,537	29½
Cumberland	7201	223,991	31
Northumberland	6925	158,097	22½
Macquarie	6183	376,063	60½

The average produced per acre in the county of Macquarie offers a striking contrast to that of the others enumerated, being nearly double that of Cumberland, and more than exceeding this amount in the rest. It may to some appear that a mistake must exist in reference to the return for Macquarie, but we happen to have resided for some few years in this district, and can therefore speak from personal experience. The rich alluvial brush lands are the principal if not the only localities where maize is there cultivated. These lands are heavily timbered with different species of trees, popularly known as brush-timber, and the vegetation generally is of a semi-tropical character. The fig-tree especially is very abundant, and attains enormous dimensions. Most of the small farms are let out on clearing leases, the conditions of which are, that the land shall be cleared of all standing timber and brought into a state of cultivation, for which the tenant is to receive it at a quit rent for a period varying generally between five and seven years; after which its occupation is resumed by the owner with all improvements. In other cases the erection of a building of some kind is affixed to the conditions, together with fencing. The first thing the settler does is, of course, to fall the timber and burn it off. This he does to the extent of four or five acres, perhaps, during the first year of his occupancy, allowing the timber to lie on the ground a sufficient time to become partially dry. About August or September, according to the state of the weather, he burns off the felled timber and brushwood, and without other preparation plants his corn with the hoe. The return for the first crop, if he gets a favourable run, and the season has been at all propitious, is generally estimated at between fifty and sixty bushels per acre, and the land shows very little diminution in its fertility for a succession of years. This arises in a measure, no doubt, from the practice of burning the stalks of the corn on the land; and some two or three years will elapse before the trunks of the larger trees are got rid of, and the ashes from these sources contribute to maintain the fertility of the soil. We have before alluded to an additional crop of wheat or barley being taken in succession to maize. This crop is usually grown for home consumption, but the wheat generally is not of good quality, and, at the best, is a very uncertain crop.

It must be very evident that the market price which of late has been obtained for this product, will only remunerate the farmer where the produce per acre is very high. If we take the highest average, with the exception of Macquarie, it will give a return of only £6 4s. per acre, if we take the price at four shillings per bushel, and from this must be deducted the expense of cartage or freight, which in most cases forms no inconsiderable item. Taking the highest average of sixty bushels, it will give a return of £12 per acre, from which must be deducted for freight, commission, &c., somewhat about £3. We know an instance from the above locality, during the current year, a shipment of maize sold in Sydney, after deducting all expenses, realised only thirteen pence halfpenny per bushel, and we believe it was by no means an exceptional instance.

Our impression is that the farmer could turn the produce of his farm to more profitable account by converting his maize into pork and poultry. For these there is a steady demand, with little fluctuation in price, and maize converted into pork or the more delicate flesh of poultry (to say nothing of eggs), would be far less expensive in its transit to market, and would form a material on which he could base his calculations of profit with far greater certainty than on the constantly fluctuating price of maize. We have been told that it would require time to effect this, and so it does to develop any mercantile produce. Spasmodic efforts, during a season of depression, would produce little good, but if a steady direction were given to the rearing of pigs and poultry, so that a constant supply could be maintained, we have little doubt that it would, in the long run, be found more profitable to the small farmer, and that there would be no deficiency in the means for conveying their produce to market at comparatively reduced cost.

LEAD POISONING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As "the Author" seems inclined to divert the attention of your readers from the real question at issue between us, by dwelling at needless length upon a point arising only incidentally in the discussion, I will just state the case as it actually stands.

In one of his papers on "Agricultural Chemistry," he, very unnecessarily, as it appeared to me, went out of his way to deny, *ex cathedra*, what had been repeatedly stated in your columns, on what he, sneeringly, called "apparent authority," respecting the removal of lead from its combination with water, by filtration; the "apparent authority" being that of some of the world renowned chemists of the mother country, and Professor Smith, Messrs. Watt, Norrie, myself, and others, in this colony, all of whom had proved the fact by actual experiment. Yet he who has, confessedly, never made the trial, "entertains grave doubts," and remains "as sceptical about it as ever." But of what value, I would ask, are his "doubts" and his "scepticism," until he has adopted the same course as has been taken by those who describe what they have seen, and who, if they have not seen what they describe, must be either knaves or fools. He who without practical experience puts a question of fact upon such a footing must needs be a *very great authority* indeed.

His insinuation about the concealment of the tests employed is so childish and absurd, so unworthy of a truly scientific mind, seeking for truth rather than victory, as to deserve nothing but contempt. If he does not know the "usual" tests for lead, then is he no chemist, and if no chemist, then, no authority. Q. E. D.

A word or two, before I conclude, about the incidental matter, before mentioned, viz., the difference between *simple*, (or as it is sometimes called mechanical), and *chemical* solution; a difference which I thought every tyro in the science understood.

If common salt, carbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, &c., &c., be dissolved in water, it is a mere simple solution, and evaporation of the water restores those substances in their original state, chemically unchanged; but a solution of carbonate of soda in dilute muriatic acid will not give, by evaporation, carbonate of soda again, but a quite different substance, chloride of sodium. A solution of metallic iron in sulphuric acid will not yield metallic iron again by mere evaporation, but sulphate of iron, quite a different thing—and so of the rest. Any one who had learned the mere A B C of the science would not require to be told all this.

Sir, I have now done with this subject. Any further argument would be silly and unprofitable, at least until my opponent has put himself in a position to discuss *facts*, and not mere "*doubts*."

August 8. J. A.

GOATS AND DOGS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am glad to find in this day's *Herald* a letter on behalf of dogs and goats. It has long been a matter of surprise to me that such palpable cruelty should be permitted to continue.

It is not boys only, but men who are in the habit of overtaxing the strength of these poor dumb brutes.

In the hot summer days, they may be seen toiling along the streets, panting and choking with dust and thirst. At every pause they sink down in utter exhaustion, starting up again at their master's bidding, in evident fear of the whip.

The example of cruelty that is set to the rising generation is one of the evils of this system.

It is the ambition of every street boy to have a cart drawn by a dog or goat.

The cruelty that must be practiced in order to bring these animals to so unnatural a state of discipline must be excessive, and common humanity calls for the interference of the law.

In England, this evil has long been put down; why not, therefore, in this country, where the climate is so much more trying.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
G. B. M.

Stanley-street, 9th August.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' MEETING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the account contained in the *Herald* of to-day, of the public meeting held yesterday evening, with a view to obtain a reduction in the hours of labour imposed on the journeymen bakers, and their release from Sunday labour. But for other engagements of a paramount nature, I intended to have been at the meeting, if it were only to show my sympathy with the men, and to aid them in obtaining the reasonable concessions they ask for. Their requests will, I trust, soon be acceded to by their employers, and the public, for the public are, in a great degree, responsible in this matter.

There are, however, other classes besides the bakers on whose behalf I wish to put in a claim at this juncture. And first, the *butchers*.

About three years ago a movement was made at the Glebe, and in the adjoining districts, with a view to relieve this class of persons from Sunday labour. And an agreement was entered into by all the butchers in that neighbourhood, *with one exception*, to cease from Sunday selling and Sunday serving. The agreement was conditional upon the rule being acted on *by all*. Unfortunately the one obstinate individual, to whom I have referred, marred the whole arrangement, and it fell through, for want of unanimity.

It was admitted, however, on all hands, to be both *morally* wrong, and a great hardship, that those engaged in this business should be employed in Sunday labour more than half of every Sabbath. And it was alleged to be not so much from choice as from the habits of a large portion of their customers, who would not take, or would not buy, their meat until the Sunday morning.

The state of things which prevailed there, and which it was attempted to remedy, exists very generally in the city and suburbs, and I believe I am not very far wrong, when I assume the number of butchers who are employed during the best half of Sunday in this manner to be six hundred. Without entering into particulars as to the manner in which their day is employed, I may state that their Sabbath is *practically* destroyed; and I am convinced, from what I have gathered of their habits, that a very small number of them are found frequenting our churches.

Now, I ask, why should these men be deprived of their Sabbath, and bowed down to the dust and demoralised in this way? Will the public go on keeping these six hundred in moral bondage, when it is in their power at once to release them? Much was said about Sunday-dinner *baking*. But I maintain that we must go a step further, and resolve to put down Sunday-dinner *buying*. And I should be glad if the butchers would act as the bakers have done, and form themselves into an association for the same purpose. I doubt not, if their case were fully stated, it would enlist many on their side.

2. Let me say a word also about the *cab and omnibus drivers*, and others connected with these vehicles.

The moral condition of these peoples is deplorable. Doomed to labour all the week, with no cessation at all on the Lord's holy day—deprived of the opportunity of hearing any religious instruction—having no means of self-improvement, and exposed to great temptations to sin—what can we expect but that they must go down in the moral scale, and in the mental too, until they are in thought and habit brought down to the level of those who have no fear of God before their eyes?

A short time ago I happened to be in conversation with a young man who was driving a cab; and in the course of my enquiries, the fact was elicited that, though he lived within 200 yards of a church, he had not been within a place of worship since his arrival in the colony, a period of three years! All this time he had been engaged in cab-driving, and this prevented him from taking any care of his soul.

I do not know the number of those who are similarly engaged in Sydney, but it must be considerable. And I find that the omnibuses now ply the *whole* Sabbath, instead of a portion as formerly. It matters little, however, so far as the principle is concerned, whether the number be twenty or two hundred. It surely never can be right to make even the fewest of these slaves to minister to the pleasures of the multitude, depriving them of the rest God has given them, and tempting them to do it by the mammon of unrighteousness.

3. It would be a great boon to the community if *the publicans* also were relieved of the permission to sell on Sunday. I am aware of the cant argument about the poor man's beer, contrasted with the rich man's wine. But I think the publican's soul of infinitely greater moment than the temporal comforts of either rich or poor; and the acknowledgments of publicans of respectability have convinced me that the souls of many of them are in great danger while the present system continues. For their own sakes it would be well if the law forbade Sunday selling altogether.

And now, Sir, permit me, before I conclude, to mention two or three other customs which militate much against the due observance of the Sabbath, but which have not received much attention. I observe that *retail business* of all kinds is carried on to a much later hour on Saturday night than on any other in the week. The evening market is in this respect injurious. The remark applies also to drapers' and other shops, which are kept open till near midnight.

Wages also are generally paid on that evening, and this no doubt necessitates many purchases being delayed till then. Why should they not be paid on Friday, or some other day instead? It would make no practical difference to the employer, while to the employed the advantage would be considerable.

WILLIAM M. COWPER.

7th August.

THE SUNDAY AND THE BAKERS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the subject to which my heading refers is one in which I have taken much interest, I beg permission to occupy a corner of your journal with a few remarks.

I think that it will be readily admitted, in a free country, that no man has a right to exact of another that for which he does not give him a just compensation; and that to take what belongs to another without such adequate compensation is mere robbery and oppression, however disguised.

Now, the property of a labouring man is, generally, his *time*, his *labour*, his *health*, his *bodily comforts*, and his *soul*. If he is willing, in the way of duty, to dispose of some of these for an adequate compensation, is any man—is even the whole community—entitled to demand the rest, and that without making any additional compensation? Yet this is actually being done. The labourer is robbed of his health, if not of his life, by the excessive number of hours of labour demanded of him; and no adequate remuneration is offered. And he is robbed of his soul, or, at the very least, his soul's salvation is placed in jeopardy by his being obliged to labour on the Sabbath; and no remuneration is or can be given—all the gold of Australia could not repay him for the loss of his soul. The demand made upon him for Sunday labour forces him into continued disobedience to a Divine command, and deprives him of numberless opportunities of learning the way to heaven.

This is no question as to whether "the Divine wrath should be denounced against those who send a dinner to a bakehouse;" but it is a question as to whether we are not taking from the labourer that for which we can return no adequate compensation, and which when once lost can never be restored. The question also is, have we a right to oblige him to forget that Sabbath which God has commanded him to *remember*?

I am strongly of opinion that no man and no community can be justified in adopting such customs as cannot be followed without depriving the labouring classes of the liberty, *which God gave them*, to spend the whole of the Sabbath Day in the care of their souls. Whether they will spend their Sabbaths properly or not, when at liberty, is a question between them and their Maker. What I contend for is, that we have no right to deprive them of that liberty—that to deprive any of their Sabbaths is an oppression, and that for *producers*, by their "haste to be rich," or for *consumers*, by their luxurious habits, to demand of labourers of any description* the abandonment of their Sabbath privileges is a direct breach of the letter and the spirit of the law of the land and of the commandments of God.

R. L. K.

August 8.

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* e.g., The railway, the cab and omnibus men, the butchers, the harbour and coasting steamers, &c.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Observing in your issue of this morning a letter addressed to you on the subject matter of cruelty to the inferior animals, namely, "dogs and goats," by compelling them to draw heavy loads through the streets, urging them beyond their strength by the lash of the whip—and that, too, while the driver is himself adding to the burthen by sitting on the already overloaded cart: Your correspondent deserves credit for the hint he has given; but as he seems to think some legislative enactment is required to convict, I would be glad if you would point out to "Carlo" that a remedy will be found in the 1st and 21st sections of 14 Victoria, No. 40.

THOMAS COOK, J.P.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me to state a few facts in reply to the several letters, advertisements, and the charges preferred against the Redfern Municipal Council by the gentlemen who spoke at Mr. Eustace's, Welcome Inn, last night. I am quite of a different opinion to that expressed by the gentlemen who spoke there last night, as they are either misinformed themselves or wish to mislead others. The present state of the streets is owing to the late rains, as no men can go to work in this weather. I perceive that the sum of £300 is passed by the Council to be expended in the formation of Pitt-street, a plan and section of which has been for some time exhibited at the Council Chambers for the information and inspection of the residents of that street, and that, as soon as the weather permits, the work will be commenced. The state of Cleveland-street seems to draw forth loud complaints, and all directed against this much-abused Municipal Council, instead of the Sydney Corporation. Some six months ago, a letter was received from the Sydney Corporation, requesting to know if, in the event of the Sydney Improvement Committee agreeing to put Cleveland-street in thorough repair the Redfern Municipal Council would defray half the expenditure. The Council very properly wrote in reply to know what that probable expenditure would be, and were informed that it would be upwards of £300, upon which the Council stated their willingness to defray half the expenditure, but the Sydney Corporation dropt the matter, I suppose, for want of funds. In the mean time, the street has been cut up in a fearful manner by the omnibuses from which the Sydney Corporation derive a revenue. The Redfern Council being fully alive to the necessity of keeping the street in repair, wrote to the Sydney Corporation and stated that they were prepared to expend £50 in filling up those dangerous ruts in the event of the Sydney Corporation expending a similar amount; to which a reply has been received that it would be brought before the Improvement Committee. How, then, can those shortsighted and unfeeling grumblers show that this municipal body is to blame in the matter? It is a most significant fact that in those streets—Bullinaming, Wells, and James streets—in which improvements have been made, that more taxes have been received than from the aristocratic Pitt-street residents; and that that "genteel" quarter has not shown that readiness to pay their first half-year's taxes that they have to bounce a new municipal council. I hope that the Council will not swerve from what is right by any growling or grumbling that selfishness may bring to bear on them. In the report of the proceedings of last night's meeting, Mr. H. H. Newman speaks of street-making in such a manner as to show his entire ignorance of street-making. Mr. Crane has shown his willingness to censure, and Mr. Randwick follows suit. It is unnecessary to follow those gentlemen through all their sapient arrangements as to municipal government. Mr. Bibb, who as an architect should be more conversant with street-making, comes out with the most singular doctrine as to street-making: he advocates no kerbing and guttering for the next twenty years. I wish Mr. Bibb would look at the south end of George-street, and see the effect of the late rains where the street has been made as he advocates. But common sense will show that unless kerbing and guttering is laid down the water will tear up the sand, and the centre will be sure to follow after. Mr. Bibb states that large sums have been expended upon "fancy chisselled works;" surely he knows too well the difference between "fancy chisselled work," and such curbing and guttering as that laid down in Redfern. Mr. Bibb may be a very good architect, but I am surprised at what he says of street-making, which in my opinion shows how little he knows of the requirements of Redfern streets. I think the chairman of that meeting must have instilled some of the attributes of his vinegar into the whole of the proceedings.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
COUNCILLOR No. ONE.

Redfern, August 9.

A WHITE SLAVE.—We cut from the Lorain *News* the following:—At the Oberlin Church, on Sunday, 6th May, the pastor stated that Prof. Monroe would lay an interesting matter before the congregation. Mr. Monroe came forward and in substance said that he occasionally entertained, and at times almost adopted, certain theories averse to the practice of buying men and women from the slaveholders for the purpose of giving them their freedom. "But, when a toil-worn woman, as white and delicate as our own wives and daughters, knocks timidly at my door and asks, for the love of God, that I will give her something to buy her own mother from bondage, my hand goes into my pocket, and my theories are gone in a moment, like 'water which spilled on the ground can never be gathered together.'" Mr. Monroe then stated that there was in the congregation a woman who had been a slave. Her father and owner had lived in South Carolina. Her father dying without freeing her, she with her mother passed to another owner, who, becoming embarrassed, was forced to sell them to different masters, she going to New Orleans, her mother to Texas. At the death of her third master, the daughter was emancipated, and, coming to Cincinnatti, resolved to devote her life to the redemption of her mother. After many unsuccessful efforts she learned her whereabouts, and ascertained that her mother could be purchased for 1000 dollars. At first she thought to lay up the amount by taking in washing, but she found after years of trial, that she might scrub till she grew old and died, and yet not save the requisite sum. Taking the advice of a quaker friend she resolved to visit the friends of the poor in the State of Ohio, and ask for money. She has done so. She has wandered from city to city, from village to village, from farm to farm, meeting with some encouragement, and some rebuffs, until now she has gathered together nearly six hundred dollars of the required thousand. At this juncture Hon. Ralph Plumb arose and suggested that many would like to see the lady who was the subject of Mr. Monroe's remarks. Being requested, she came forward with Mr. Plumb and stood a moment upon the stand. Every one was astonished at her whiteness and purely Saxon appearance, and three thousand men and women arose to welcome her who had more than once stood upon the auction block. In figure she is tall and erect, was neatly attired, and her whole appearance was that of a well-bred but grief-subdued Saxon woman. No further appeal was needed, the collection that was then taken up for her benefit attested the feelings of the audience. Mr. Monroe remarked that Mrs. Piquet (we have neglected to mention her name before) visited Columbus during the session of the Legislature, and although some scepticism was at first entertained about her having been a slave, on account of her whiteness, yet when the facts were substantiated, men of all parties gave liberally. He added that when men failed to sympathise with the slave because he is black, he thanked God that the opportunity was given for such men to exercise their benevolence towards men and women of their own colour.—*Cleveland Weekly Herald.*

Margaret Dillon, an Irish domestic, was looking at the Pemberton Mill when it fell. She was so completely paralysed, that from that moment she lost the power of speech, and though she has attended to her work regularly since, she has not uttered a word!

It is stated that the Kansas Legislature have granted one hundred and fifty bills of divorcement in forty days; finally, the Legislature quit the retail business, and the House concluded to do a wholesale operation, and immediately passed a bill divorcing all married persons in the territory.

The average population to a square mile in Europe is 93, in Asia 60, Africa 22, America 6, Australia 1. The greatest density is found in single districts of Rhenish Prussia, where the population to the square mile is 700; in Belgium it is 535.

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.—*Steele.*

LOST NAVAL MUTTON.—It may be difficult to conceive anything in common between gunboats and sheep, for a gunboat is different from even a steam-ram. Nevertheless, most of our gunboats and some of our sheep resemble each other in having got the rot.—*Punch.*

"He's a young man after my own heart," said a lady to a caller, of one who had just passed her window. "Then he told Mary an awful story last night, mother, after he thought I'd gone to sleep on the sofa," said little Pete, "for he said he wasn't after anybody's heart but hers."

A schoolmaster was one day questioning a class, and asked how many senses there were? "Seven, sir," said a little fellow, with great confidence, drawing himself up to his topmost height. "Prove it," said the master. "Well, taste is one; feeling, two; smelling, three; two ears, five; and two eyes makes seven."

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in the family, our tempers: in company, our tongues.

"You do a great many things, husband, you shouldn't." "Oh, well, my dear wife, I make all square and right by not doing a great many things that I should."

THE LAST DAYS OF THE OLD ITALIAN LIBERTY.*

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE ordeal through which Northern Italy has recently passed has invested with a new charm many points connected with her earlier history. People who regard with delight her patience, firmness, and moderation, and the claims she has put forward to the right to govern herself, look back, and ask, How long has all this been coming? It was not always so! Nearly three centuries ago freedom was destroyed in her cities and her republics. What was the social appearance she presented then, in comparison with those qualities she is exhibiting now, that she has just emerged from that long night of degradation and slavery? In the history of the Rothschild of his time, Strozzi, the great Florentine banker—who flourished about the period we speak of—our old friend, Mr. Adolphus Trollope has found excellent matter for illustrating this inquiry. Strozzi was a fair sample of the Italian of his day. With some of the vices and many of the better qualities of the age and country in which he lived, he united the gifts of wealth, personal beauty, and that class of sagacity which was held most high in the esteem of his countrymen, and which, at the present day, would be ranked as craftiness. To use a common phrase, he was a rare hand at shuffling the politic pack of cards to his own advantage. The consequence was, that for the first thirty-five years of his life he was a prosperous and fortunate man. During his childhood, the Medici family had been exiled from Florence; but, though the city had its own Government, liberal principles were entirely sacrificed to the selfish ambition of individuals. Far-seeing persons saw in its condition a certain return to despotism when the chapter of accidents so willed it. Strozzi saw this, the priesthood saw it, and the surviving members of the exiled family saw it. The last prince of that house had left two sons and a daughter, the latter of which (Clarice di Medici) had reached marriageable age. The mother of this girl was anxious so to bestow her hand that it should lead to the restoration of the Medici interest on the banks of the Arno. Filippo Strozzi, the young banker, a patrician by birth, seemed by his position, talents, and influence pointed out as a suitable object for the attainment of this end. Negotiations were opened with him, and the way he carried them out, sustaining his own personal credit, and restoring the influence of the Medici in the city without seeming to have been the prime mover in it, or to have acted in any other way than as the creature of circumstances, gained him the highest admiration of his countrymen. We are continually told by his biographer of the esteem in which they held his "prudence." Though the right hand of the Medici faction, he contrived to appear as if he were unavoidably connected with it only by marriage, and when he became the prime counsellor and intimate boon companion of his luxurious and licentious brother-in-law, Lorenzo di Medici, he always enabled it to be inferred that this was the necessary result of his marriage, and for no political profit or gain. The elevation of the Medici in Florence was contemporaneous in some respects with their elevation at Rome. The Cardinal Giovanni di Medici was engaged in consolidating his power in Florence by the process of cutting off the heads of a band of young conspirators, when the news reached the city of the death of Pope Julius II. Off started the Cardinal, taking with him Strozzi, whose very long purse had, our biographer more than hints, no inconsiderable influence upon the result of election and the seating of Giovanni as Pope Leo X., in the papal chair. For this service Strozzi was made apostolic treasurer, an office which, though it put him at the mercy of his master's tastes, seems to have yielded enormous gains. While he gave a due share of attention to his business at Rome, his presence at Lorenzo's side rendered it necessary for him to pass the major part of his time at Florence. The history of the few succeeding years is a record of profligacy rarely exceeded. His own character for "prudence" suffered from it; but it could not last for many years, as Lorenzo's health was seriously impaired by the life he was leading, and when, just towards its close, he set out with Strozzi for France, to espouse Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne, he was so ill that he could hardly sit his horse. The issue of this ill-assorted marriage was the "world-famed Catharine de Medici." In the last days of Lorenzo's life the Cardinal Giulio de Medici, nephew of Leo, had hastened from Rome to look after the interests of the house, which might be in peril upon the ensuing dissolution. Giulio was another Italian of the prudent type. Consequently, for a time, he and Strozzi got on very tolerably together. But, in reality, there was no great love between them, for the former had contrived to appropriate to his own use a considerable slice of Clarice di Strozzi's dowry. In due time the Cardinal patched up matters at Florence, and, in a few years after, we find him Pope also, under the title of Clement VII. Strozzi was again manager of the Apostolic Exchequer, and everything seemed well between them. But Clement, having broke with the Emperor Charles V., was besieged in the Castle of St. Angelo by the powerful family of the Colonnas, with whom he was obliged to treat, and to whom he yielded Strozzi as a hostage for his keeping his share of the treaty. Once in safety, Clement forgot his friend, and the latter by mere good fortune recovered his life and liberty. Florence, on this, determined to revolt, and by his prudence and sagacity, and the great energy and indignation of his wife, Clarice, the Medici were got to leave the city. Properly speaking, Strozzi was to have kept them in his hands as hostages for the city's safety, but he was overreached in this matter, and his character lost in consequence. For a time, therefore, he left Italy, but we find him, in little more than a year, conspiring with Charles V, to destroy every hope of liberty in Florence. An arrangement was entered into between the Emperor and Clement, by which Alessandro di Medici, a bastard son of the latter, was to marry an illegitimate daughter of the former, and to be put forcibly into possession of the Florentine dominions. This arrangement was ultimately carried out, but not until Florence had to undergo the horrors of a protracted siege and of a pestilence which stands almost by itself in the history of the world. With Alessandro's elevation came enmity to Strozzi. The former had never forgotten the conduct of the latter in getting him out of Florence, and he was, moreover, one of those monsters of debauchery whose sole standard of action is the gratification of their own passions. While Strozzi was in France, superintending the marriage of Catherine di Medici, an attempt was made by a creature of the duke's to do violence to the joyous and innocent Luisa Strozzi, which raised the indignation of the family, compelled the eldest son to leave the city, and ended in the destruction by poison of the poor lady herself. The remainder of Strozzi's life was a career of vexation. The death of Clement VII. almost brought him to ruin. He was persecuted on a contract for supplying Rome with corn, which it was impossible for him to perform; and also for the late Pope's debts, while his having to advance the dowry of the young Catherine reduced him to great difficulty. The death of Alessandro induced him to join in a foolish expedition to Florence. He was betrayed, and after an imprisonment for a year and a half he died, but whether by poison or by his own hand is not quite certain.

The immense mass of historical information contained in this remarkable book gives it a claim to a place on the shelves of every library of pretension. The pictures of the two Medici Popes, the careful and progressive unfolding of Strozzi's life, the colouring of historical association which is shed over every detail of Italian life, could only proceed from the pen of a man whose mind is thoroughly stored with the riches of the times, and whose whole heart and soul is in his work. Italy owes him much for the moral which he has drawn from the relation of these events, and the world owes him still more for the exceeding amusement and gratification which a persual of these pages must call forth.

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* *Filippo Strozzi; a History of the Last Days of the old Italian Liberty.* By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, author of "Decade of Italian Women." London: Chapman and Hall.

COMPIEGNE.

(From the Illustrated London News).

WHEN the Roman legions under Julius Cæsar entered as conquerors upon the territory of the Gauls, they halted in an immense plain surrounded by regular trees, and, stopping for a short time in their triumphal course, they erected in the immediate neighbourhood of the wild huts already existing solid buildings, a fortified tower, and crenelated ramparts. The unfortunate Druids, tracked even to their most secret retreats, then abandoned the Forest of Compiègne, carrying away with them the golden bill and the sacred vases employed in the celebration of the mysteries of their pagan worship. Roman civilisation thus advanced with Roman conquest, and, in order to improve the manners of the conquered populations, commenced by corrupting them. At least such is the tradition handed down by ancient writers, and we are not disposed to be sceptical before such a name as that of Julius Cæsar, although we are inclined to think that it is frequently employed by learned archæologists as an indirect way of admitting that little is known of the origin of the places the paternity of which is thus conveniently thrust upon the ubiquitous Roman.

After many centuries of war and strife, the French Monarchy at length emerged from this sanguinary chaos; and idle Kings, satiated with the pleasures procured for them by their chamberlains, had ventured on the road that led from the capital to Compiègne. Charles the Bald desired to have a hunting-seat there, and, under the name of Carlopolis, the Royal pavilion was erected as if by enchantment. Soon this simple pavilion was judged insufficient, and a château was added to it; from this time Compiègne marched to the conquest of celebrity. Clotaire I. went there to die; Eudes went there to be crowned; Louis the Stutterer there also put on his crown, and subsequently found a tomb; and there also Carloman called together the French seigneurs to ask their assistance against the encroachments of the Normans. To mention all the events, authenticated events, that have taken place from such early periods as those in which the circumstances just cited occurred would occupy too much space for the limits of our journal; we will therefore leave these remote souvenirs to the research of such of our readers as like to dive into the history of the early centuries of the Christian era. Let us state *en passant*, however, that Compiègne, from the time of its first establishment as a hunting-seat, has been the favourite resort of French Monarchs fond of the chase, and that nearly all the rulers of France, from the Carlovingian and Merovingian Kings down to the present Emperor, have sought distraction and renovated health in the excitement produced by the fatiguing pleasure of hunting the stag or the wild boar in its noble primitive forests.

We pass on, then, to comparatively modern times—to the beginning of the fifteenth century—a period at which, owing to the terrible apathy of Charles VI., a large part of France was held by the English. In consequence, the ancient Gallic kingdom was threatened with total ruin; when suddenly a young girl presented herself at the Royal Court, and declared that she was sent by the Almighty to deliver her native country from its oppressors. Every one is more or less familiar with the history, or at least the story, of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans; and we have heard how frequently the French soldiers, animated by her seemingly-inspired presence, were led on to victory by this courageous maiden. At length it was thought that the enemy was vanquished, and Joan wished to return to the obscurity of her former peaceful occupation. But the English had not been entirely driven away—her courageous example was still needed; so the prayers of the army, and even of the King himself, prevailed upon Joan to remain. Compiègne had been snatched from the troops under the command of the Duke of Bedford; but the latter, after a subsequent victory at Point l'Eveque, determined to recover the place. The Maid of Orleans, on being apprised of the Duke's intention, hastened to Compiègne and placed herself at the head of its defenders. On the 25th of May, 1430, she made a sortie, at the head of six hundred combatants, by the Porte du Pont, in order to surprise a party of besiegers. However, the English, encamped at a short distance, informed of the attack, hastened to the succour of Baudon de Noyelle, and compelled the besieged to retire. Joan, as was her wont, the foremost in attack and the last in retreat, remained in the extreme rear while her troops were re-entering the town; but the passage being somewhat narrow, and the Burgundians making a charge, caused a certain confusion, in the midst of which an archer of Picardy seized the Maid by her halberd, and caused her to fall from her horse, so that she was easily taken prisoner. Thus it was that, without what appears to us an unfounded suspicion of treachery, the victim of the unfortunate events of that epoch fell into the hands of her enemies. Fortunately for the historical recollections of Compiègne it was not there that she paid the forfeit of her youthful life. The greedy archer sold his prisoner to Jean de Luxembourg, who again bartered her away to the English, by whom, as every schoolboy knows, the enthusiastic patriot was afterwards burnt in the market-place in front of the Cathedral of Rouen.

Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century Compiègne became the seat of which we now consider refined pleasure and recreation. In 1698 Louis XIV. assembled there a camp of sixty thousand men. On this occasion a series of the most exquisite fetes were offered to Madame de Maintenon out of gallantry by the Grand Monarque, and they were celebrated with a luxury and liberality unknown even in our days, and rendered still more remarkable by the comparitive scarcity of wealth at that time. Louis XV. rarely passed a year without going to Compiègne, where his urbanity and the freedom of his amiable manners attracted a great number of visitors, and laid the foundation of that general affability of manner which characterises the inhabitants of this favoured town, to whose welfare the magnificence of the Court powerfully contributed. Compiègne (which was comprised in the ancient province of Picardy,) is situated at the distance of forty five miles from Paris, on the left bank of the River Oise. It is one of the stations of the Northern Railway. The population of the town is nearly 10,000, and it contains a number of mediæval monuments of great interest, especially churches. It possesses, moreover, several manufactories of tiles, bricks, earthenware, &c., and has a flourishing trade in flax, corn, and articles of general consumption. The inhabitants have ever been mindful of the motto given to the town by Philippe-le-Bel in 1218, "*Regi et Regno fidelissima*"—faithful to king and country; and in the municipal archives are preserved numerous letters of thanks, sometimes granting immunities, from different Sovereigns for their zeal and fidelity.

The Palace of Compiègne is situated between the town and forest of that name. The substitution of the Doric pile for the hunting-seat previously existing on its site was due to the munificence of Louis XV., who, in 1755, charged the celebrated architect Gabriel with its construction: it was finally completed by Louis XVI., and restored by Napoleon I. The laying-out and arrangement of the ornamental gardens were confided to the famous Le Notre. The exterior is elegant, but simple in decoration. The château is built on three sides of a square, and the two wings of the principal façade looking towards the tower are united by a beautiful arcade, in the centre of which is the gateway leading to the grand courtyard. The apartments are splendid, and furnished with an unsurpassable luxury. Gobelin tapestries, painted walls, decorated alcoves, sumptuous furniture meet the eye at each instant. But, notwithstanding all this profusion, Louis XV. did not deem it worthy of the favourite of his Court, Madame Dubarry, for whom his admiration was unbounded; and the King one day exclaimed to his architect, while inspecting the progress of the building, "What! stone, marble, gilding for Madame Dubarry! Why cannot I present her with a palace worthy of her, a palace of diamonds?". Such was the expression of regret in which the royal gallantry, dissatisfied with an offering that an ordinary mortal would have thought superb, found vent. It was at the Palace of Compiègne that Napoleon I. received the Archduchess Marie Louise. The grand gallery, erected by the Emperor, is about 100 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in height. The vaulted roof is supported on each side by twenty fluted marble columns, richly gilt. The ceiling is divided into twelve compartments, beautifully painted in allegorical figures representing Napoleon's victories. The state bedchamber is very magnificent, and there are some fine paintings in the numerous apartments and in the chapel. The gardens of the palace are most agreeably laid out, and ornamented with statues; an arbour of iron framework, 4800 feet in length and 14 feet broad, leads from the château to the forest, forming a delightful walk. Although farther from Paris than its rival Fontainebleau, the present Emperor, who has considerably improved the palace and grounds, seems to have given the preference to Compiègne, where during the autumn his Majesty usually gives a series of splendid fetes, to which are invited the most celebrated personages, whether of France or from foreign countries; diplomacy, law, science, military and naval, literature, art, wit and beauty, are all represented by turns and sometimes together in these Imperial reunions, which will have added not the least brilliant souvenir to the long list already attached to the different sojourns of King or Emperor at Compiègne.

During the reign of Louis XII. Compiègne was endowed with several buildings, among them was the Hôtel de Ville, an edifice in a very good style, the remains of which are still tolerably well preserved. Formerly the lawyers held their meetings in the belfry of this old monument. But in 1398 Jean Loutrel left to his native town by will a house situated on the Coin Market, opposite the belfry. This house was demolished in 1504, and upon its site was raised the present Hotel de Ville, which was finished in 1506, during the reign of Charles VI. Its style and ornaments are indicative of the dawn of the Renaissance. Its façade is pierced with door and windows pretty regularly, and is decorated with niches surmounted by spiral ornaments; it is crowned by an open-worked stone balustrade, from behind which emerge two large attic windows in stonework frames, and the two angles are flanked by little turrets, the whole edifice terminating in a sharp roof. The octagonal tower, of which the angles are softened by small turrets, dominates the façade, and is surmounted by a pointed roof, finishing with a thin spire. There was formerly an equestrian statue of Louis XIII., to whom the Hotel de Ville was indebted for many of its embellishments, in the recess near the centre of the façade, and by the sides of it several medallions representing the arms of the King and of the city of Compiègne. These medallions disappeared, and the Royal statue has been replaced by a dial surrounded with palm leaves, at the bottom of which is inscribed the motto mentioned above: *Regi et Regno fidelissima.* The building has been recently restored and endowed with a museum by the liberality of the city architect. By the side of the Hôtel de Ville was formerly situated the Arsenal, of which the gateway still exists, between the Café and Hôtel de la Cloche. This gateway is ornamented with four stone cannons, forming double columns, surmounted with balls, wheels, and other parts of a piece of ordnance. The arsenal having become useless has been converted into a house of detention.

Hunting in the forest of Compiègne in former times was a more serious matter than at present. The wild boar was then a denizen of the wood, and the favourite object of the pursuit of hardy hunters, armed with stout javelins, with which the chase was generally terminated on foot. An infuriated boar was not an adversary easily subdued, but the excitement of the danger was looked upon as a compensation for the peril incurred. Nowadays a boar hunt is of rare occurrence in France; and although the pleasure of the chase is still sought, it is attended with less danger to the huntsman, and often with more charity to the victim, to which position has been promoted the fleet and graceful stag, vice his majesty the boar, almost extinct. During the month of November last, among the amusements provided for the distraction of the guests of the Emperor Napoleon, there were several Imperial stag hunts in the forest of Compiègne; and as we were desirous of witnessing one of them we determined on a trip to the old Picardan town, where we took up our quarters at the Hôtel de la Cloche. From the preparations always required to be made when a stag with ten antlers is to be hunted (one with fewer is not considered worthy of the Imperial pursuit), the whole town was informed of the event the day before. The rendezvous was given at a cross road called the Puits du Roi; so, after a substantial déjeûner before starting, we went to assist at the meet, which was fixed for half-past twelve. On arriving at this spot a charming scene presented itself. Groups of huntsmen in the costume of the period of Louis XIV. were passing the time in animated conversation while waiting for the moment to mount; there were long lines of proud, pawing horses, under the care of grooms in livery; and the noble hounds, held in by the keepers dressed in their picturesque costumes, seemed eager to follow their destined prey. At length the signal was given that their Imperial Majesties were approaching; the horn was sounded, and in an instant every cavalier was in his saddle. In a few moments a splendid deer was started, and off went the brilliant cavalcade, headed by the Emperor and Empress, who were immediately followed by the Grand Veneur, Marshal Magnan, and the noble and distinguished crowd of their invites. We followed the chase in a carriage; and, as we had engaged a coachman who was acquainted with every turn in the forest, we were enabled, by taking numerous short cuts, to come up with the hunt at different parts of the pursuit. After a sharp run of upwards of an hour the stag was killed near the river, their Majesties being in at the death. It is the custom for the Empress, when the stag is sorely pressed by the dogs, to make a signal, upon which a huntsman advances and gives the coup-de-grâce to the panting animal. In the evening took place the ceremony by torchlight, the *curée aux flambeaux*, as it is called, when the hungry dogs are let loose upon the body of the dead stag, in the garden front of the palace, in the presence of the whole Court. The Forest of Compiègne is admirably suited for hunting purposes. It contains more than three hundred halting-places, or carrefours; 354 roads from eight to nine miles long and twenty-two yards wide, 157 stone bridges, and 1,500,000 yards of splendid roadway. The circumference of the forest is at present upwards of 57 miles.

ARY SCHEFFER.*

(From the Spectator.)

"THE Life of Ary Scheffer," by Mrs. Grote, strikes us as being just such a biography of that true-hearted man as he himself would have wished the world to have of him. Written by one who knew him intimately, and cherishes a tender and respectful regret for his loss, it does justice to his mind and character which "were as remarkable as his works are celebrated," and pays to the latter the tribute of a warm but not undiscriminating admiration. The book is also to be commended for its brevity; it tells its tale in 150 pages, and leaves the reader satisfied in the possession of well defined mental images; whereas, most modern biographers indulge their prolixity in the inverse ratio of the importance of the subject and their own capacity to invest it with interest.

Ary Scheffer, the son of a German father and a Dutch mother, was born at Dort, in 1795, and his first picture was exhibited in the "salon" at Amsterdam, where it attracted much attention and approbation, although painted before he was quite twelve years old. From his father, who was himself a painter, Ary inherited the aptitude for art thus early displayed, and also the German cast of his ideality; from his mother, who devoted much of her time to his general education, he derived his elevation of character and his profound sensibility. On the death of the elder Scheffer, about the year 1809-10, his widow, left with scanty means for the support of her three sons, sent the eldest of them, Ary, to Lille to pursue his professional studies under the best teachers to be found there, whilst she was preparing to transport her family to Paris, as the place where their talents could be best developed. A passage from one of the many letters she wrote to her eldest boy, during his brief stay at Lille, is a touching example of the manner in which noble mothers make noble sons.

> If you could but see me kissing your portrait, lying down and taking it up again, and with tears in my eyes calling you my darling! my beloved son! you would then feel what it costs to use sometimes the stern language of authority, and to cause you some moments of pain. I always cherish the hope of seeing you one day take your place among the first painters of the age and even of any age. Work diligently, above all be modest, and when you can say that you surpass others, then compare what you have done with Nature herself, and with the ideal of your own mind, and this comparison will hinder you from giving way to pride and presumption.

"Those," says Mrs. Grote, "who knew Ary Scheffer will, I think, join in admitting that his mother's admonition, to avoid the effects of pride and presumption, was respected to the letter." In the year 1811, Ary became the pupil of Guerin, the painter then most in repute in Paris as a teacher, and under him the young student and his brother Henry acquired a certain amount of technical knowledge essential to the practice of the art. But the teacher was a slavish disciple of a bad school, that of Louis David, and another unfavourable circumstance was that the expenses which Madame Scheffer incurred for her children pressed so severely upon her income, that Ary was compelled to paint for profit before he was eighteen years of age. The number of his productions at this period, Mrs. Grote believes to have been "prodigiously great." Do not these facts go some way towards accounting for Ary Scheffer's chief deficiencies as an artist?—those relating to colour and anatomical precision—deficiencies of which he was fully conscious, but which no diligence in after life could enable him to repair. Fortunately for him, soon after he began to receive his professional education amidst the ruins of an exhausted school, France, relieved from the "dreadful compression" of the first imperial reign, became pervaded by influences tending to emancipate a new generation from all the mannerisms of its predecessors, and to evoke new efforts after excellence in every field of creative intellect. "The classic school everywhere gave way to the romantic; the conventional, again, to the sentimental and passionate. Victor Hugo in dramatic literature, Rossini in lyric music, Géricault and Delacroix in painting—these led the van of the new movement. The young Ary also tried his hand, and in 1819 exhibited his picture of 'Les Bourgeois de Calais,' in which was discerned an evident intention to break through old traditions, and to aim rather at compositions clothed in expression and feeling."

A year earlier, Scheffer was employed at the Chateau de la Grange, in painting the portrait of its owner, General Lafayette; and here, admitted, almost as a member of the family, to the society of its distinguished visitors, he sympathised ardently with their hostility to the retrograde policy of the Government. At first, the opposition pursued a course of strictly "constitutional" measures, but soon they organised throughout France the secret society of the Charbonniers or Carbonari, and the three brothers Scheffer joined the general confederation, Ary becoming a member of the *haute vente*, or supreme committee, of which Lafayette was president. Ary and Henri were actively engaged in the conspiracy of Béfort in 1822, and Arnold in that at Marseilles, and were involved in dangers from which they escaped only by extraordinary good fortune. Their mother was privy to these proceedings, but did not forbid her sons to do what they believed to be their duty; and this, says one of the brothers, "was a proof of maternal affection exalted to the highest degree, for the death of any one of us would have been her own." Ary was among those who contributed most largely to the Charbonniers' secret service fund, and this obliged him to work incessantly, as he did to the end of his days, for money which he coveted only for the sake of others. He not only filled a father's place in his own family, as his friend M. Viardot says of him, "but from this period—as in fact during the whole of his life—he was regarded as the holder of a stock-purse into which all might dip their hands when money was wanted. Friends, brother artists, all who were in need, had recourse to Scheffer's kind aid, for to no application could he turn a deaf ear." It is not surprising, therefore, that he died poor, notwithstanding his very large earnings and the moderation of his personal and domestic expenditure. His biographer has reason to believe that, in the form of money savings, he did not possess in 1858 a sum equal to half-a-year's income usually arising from his painting.

In 1826, Ary Scheffer was engaged to instruct the children of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans in drawing and painting, and gradually became the familiar and attached friend of the family. A recent French writer has thought fit to call him "le complaisant serviteur d'une famille royale bourgeoise;" but in such a relation, says his English biographer, "it was morally impossible that Ary Scheffer *could* stand to any family, royale, or roturière;" and she illustrates the self respect and independence of the young painter by an anecdote, "which may be relied upon as authentic":—

> "During one of the lessons which, at a later stage, Scheffer was giving to the children of the royal family, one of the brothers forgot the respect due to the master, and used some unbecoming expressions towards him. Scheffer banished the offending prince from the lesson. The queen interposing to obtain a remission of the penalty, Scheffer resigned his appointment. The brothers and sisters were so grieved and discomposed at the loss of their master, that they begged and entreated him to resume his position; yet he was inexorable, until the king, adding his own earnest endeavours, Scheffer was induced to give way, and he presided anew over their artistic studies. But he made it a condition that the mutinous pupil should never more join in the lesson, and he was accordingly excluded. I am afraid it must be added that this incident was long remembered by both parties."

Scheffer was among the most active combatants on two of the three memorable days of July, 1830. On the morning of the third, he was surprised by a visit from M. Thiers, and a request that he would accompany the latter to Neuilly to deliver a communication to the Duke of Orleans from the heads of the popular party. He consented at once, and it is a curious fact that he, who was the first to convey to Louis Philippe the offer of the crown of France, was the very man to whom it happened eighteen years later by pure accident that, as an officer of the National Guard, he was called upon to walk by the dethroned monarch's side across the garden of the Tuileries, and hand him into the job coach which bore him away from his capital never more to return. Almost with the accession of the "citizen king" began for Scheffer that series of political disappointments which embittered all his remaining years, and combined with many personal sorrows to make him lay down the burthen of life not unwillingly at the age of sixty-three. Still his devotion to his art remained unabated at the close, his toil as unremitting as ever; and, whilst his ability as an inventor and designer showed no symptom of decay, it appears to Mrs. Grote that in his latter days "his management of the brush may be said to have become more experienced and dexterous; insomuch that it is quite conceivable that had he lived he might have produced works surpassing in execution those which remain to us."

The anguish and depression of spirit occasioned by the extinction of all Scheffer's hopes for France predisposed him to heart disease, and the malady was developed in 1853 by his eight months' anxious attendance on his dying brother Arnold, by whose bedside he continually passed the night, while he allowed himself no relaxation of his daily labours. In the spring of 1856, he lost his beloved friend, Augustin Thierry, whose bedside he never quitted for the last two days, and in the summer of that year his wife was taken from him. "The five months which followed upon this event were with Scheffer months of blank depression, almost of prostration. . . . . and for, probably, the first time in his history he passed his days unprofitably, listlessly." At last, "he seemed to arouse himself by a strong effort, and he began, gradually, to resume his customary avocations." He was much revived by a long visit to England in the following year, during which he painted a portrait of Queen Marie Amelie, and was scarcely less surprised than enchanted by the treasures of art he beheld in the Manchester Exhibition. On Scheffer's return to Paris, his friends there were cheered, as those in England had been, by the improvement perceptible in his looks and energies; but then came the death and burial of Manin, with nearly fatal effect for Scheffer. Scarcely was he convalescent from the dangerous illness into which he was cast by these events, when the unlooked-for tidings of the death of the Duchess of Orleans reached him early in May. Instantly he resolved to attend her funeral, though he had been urgently advised to shun all occasion for bodily exertion or painful excitement of his feelings. To the remonstrances of a friend who told him he must be mad to think of such a journey, he replied, "Bah! bah! I know all you have got to say to me on that score, but it is useless—my mind is made up; I have a sacred duty to perform, and nobody in the world shall stop me." He fulfilled that duty, accompanied as it was with circumstances as unfavourable as any which a man far gone in heart disease could well encounter. When he reached London on the return journey, he was seized with a paroxysm of his malady, but recovered sufficiently to enable his friends to satisfy the longing to get out of England which had taken entire possession of him. "L'air lourd de Londres me tue!" was his continual cry.

> "By the extreme care and precautionary address of his companions, he was enabled to reach the country-house from whence he had departed, a month before, to make the sacrifice of prudence to lofty sentiment. To find himself once more in France, and in his own home, and that 'home' offering so much of 'agrément,'" was for Scheffer an unspeakable comfort. The balmy air of full summertide, and the quietude of his retreat, coupled with the presence of those most dear to him—all combined to shed a momentary gleam of enjoyment over the brief space of existence which Scheffer had yet to traverse. And whilst he did not disguise from himself the improbability of his recovering this blow, he felt the inward satisfaction arising from having performed, at all risks, what he considered his bounden duty. This reflection was beyond all else valuable in Ary's eyes and formed one of the consolations of his now rapidly declining days. During the first week which succeeded his return to the "Pavillon Roquelaure," (such was the designation borne by the house at Argenteuil), Scheffer seemed to suffer somewhat less from difficulty of respiration, and to regain at least a tranquil, if not a cheerful frame of mind. He even applied himself to the easel, for several days, at intervals—painting upon the work which I have spoken of above—the "Angel Announcing the Resurrection of Jesus." But the enfeebled organs connected with the heart grew, daily, more and more incapable of their functions, and it was soon perceived by his afflicted family, that Scheffer's precious life was ebbing to its close. A few days later, all hope had ceased, and on the 15th of June, this great and virtuous man yielded up his last breath. It was a beautiful summer's evening, the calm splendour of which irradiated the scene of his departure from earth. Not more calm, however—not more serene, was the aspect of the heavens, than were the conscience and pure spirit of him who thus passed to his eternal rest, to suffer, to strive, no more!

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* *Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer.* By Mrs. GROTE. Published by John Murray.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER THE EASTER RECESS.

(From Sketches in Parliament, by a Lounger.)

VERY early in the day on Monday, Sir Charles Napier and Sir Michael Seymour took their accustomed places, and the portent was in favour of an abundant naval garrulity, the business being the resumption of the Navy Estimates. Next in point of time in putting in appearance was Mr. Cobden, who took his old seat on the second bench below the gangway on the ministerial side, and whose general aspect gave one no idea of the indisposition from which he was said to be suffering. Except that his hair has become palpably tinged with grey, there was no outward or visible sign of physical deterioration. The House was very thin from the first, and continued so all night. The first of the ministers who was in his place was Sir Cornewall Lewis; and, when the House glided with infinite quietude to the first order of the day, neither Lord Palmerston nor Lord John Russell was present, though they came in afterwards; and the Opposition bench was singularly empty, Mr. Disraeli not showing at all; and Sir John Pakington giving a very brief attendance, although, as the subject in hand was naval, the most recent ex-First Lord of the Admiralty might have been expected to be one of the audience at least. Before going to the regular work, the most remarkable fact was that Mr. Massey, who signalised himself not long ago by one of the most damaging speeches that has yet been delivered against the Reform Bill, gave notice of his intention to move that that measure be referred to a select committee. Who was it that on a previous occasion when a like proposition was mooted exclaimed, "What! refer the British Constitution to a select committee?" Any frequenter of the House of late years could not fail to have been struck by the prominency which Captain Leicester Vernon was acquiring in that Assembly. Once in these pages we ventured to say that he was to the Conservative side what Mr. Bernal Osborne is to the Liberal party in the House, there being some resemblance in the styles of the two hon. and gallant gentlemen, although Captain Vernon displayed rather more *aplomb*. His sudden and melancholy death is well known, and it may here be said that he will be missed in the House of Commons. Independently of his keen and bold speeches, which were never too frequent or too long, and were generally interposed at the right moment, by a sort of prescription which is allowed in a few instances to the House, he was always accustomed to occupy a particular seat. One could not help noticing that on Monday evening one gentleman had the bad taste to take that, the earliest, opportunity of securing the seat, by putting his card over it before prayers. Who the member was we do not know, for he did not complete what was at least a solecism in judgment, if not in feeling, by personal occupation of the place in question during the evening.

The dissertation on this first evening after the return of the Legislature to its duty may be designated as a night with the Admirals. Now, it is not to be denied that it is a rather wonderful exhibition on the part of Sir Charles Napier to speak for nearly two hours, and to run through every topic in detail connected with the navy. But, somehow, the most patient listener could not but come to the conclusion that there was not much more in the whole business than a relief of the Speaker from the burden of crotchets; while less considerate and more graceless bystanders were heard to murmur a blessing on the excellent founders of Greenwich Hospital, and to breathe out gentle opinions that Sir Charles had become admirably qualified for the Governorship of that veteran institution. Indeed, the talk of the Admirals does not enable one to realise the notion that they could ever have been the men to "shout among the shouting crew," or to "mould, direct, and animate the fight." In our Legislative Assembly few of the members of more advanced age give one so thoroughly the idea of elderly gentlemen as those gallant officers who have only recently hauled down their flags. To be sure on this occasion one of them did favour his audience with a striking and remarkable statement, for he undertook to say deliberately that sailors were, on the whole, rather partial to corporal punishment as an institution, or, at the very least, that they were decidedly opposed to its abolition; which, of course, it is very delightful to learn. On the summing up of the advantages of this debate on the Navy Estimates it may be said that a few practical hints on the manning of our ships of war were certainly gleaned from Mr. Lindsay; and that Mr. Henley was more than ever minutely critical when dealing with the subject of timber, and indeed may be said to have realised a nautical phrase, for he contrived to shiver every inch of timber in every dockyard in the kingdom. As the Government only got three voices in Committee of Supply, it may be very reasonably asserted that no too much was gained by the premature meeting of the House on Monday.

On Tuesday the disinclination to set to work was still more apparent. There was for a time a doubt whether a House would be made; and, when a tolerably good muster of members had been collected, the only eagerness in discussion which was exhibited was in the direction of protesting against going on with anything at all that evening. It may have been only a coincidence, but it was at least matter of observation that some influence was exercised on the House by an event of Tuesday last which, rightly or wrongly, without any question excited great interest in the minds of the British public. The race for the Derby has been designated a national festival. The late and the present Premiers have been, and are, owners of running horses; and the head of the house of Stanley, and the leader of the Conservative party, actually had a horse a favourite for the "blue ribbon of the turf" at the very time when the destinies of England rested on his responsibility. Everyone knows that the House of Commons always adjourns for the Derby-day; and Lord Palmerston once in moving that adjournment dignified the occasion by calling it the celebration of the modern Isthmian games. As these games in their ancient form certainly included boxing, it may be supposed that a section of the British reproduction of the ceremonial was in action on Tuesday, for, when a repudiating member asked the Minister responsible for the internal tranquility of the country whether he had any information to give on the subject of the event of the day, there was a marked sensation among members, and we may be pardoned if we say that in his answer the Home Secretary seemed as if he rather regretted that he was unable to enter into any particulars, although he avowed that he was not ignorant of an outline of the facts. It is certain that there was a visible distaste on the part of legislators to do any work that evening, and an early adjournment was evidently the only alternative against a "count out." It would not be very surprising if some of the American newspapers were to state that the House of Commons adjourned in order, as their manner is, to mark their sense of the coming about of some great, important, and even national occurrence.

One day as Mr. Clerk was limping down the High-street of Edinburgh, from the Court of Session, he overheard a young lady say to her companion, rather loudly, "That is Mr Clerk, the lame lawyer." Upon which he turned round, and, with his usual force of expression, said, "No, madam; I am a lame man, but not a lame lawyer."—*Scotsman.*

SOCIAL SUGGESTIONS.—It may not much improve the appearance of the supper table if, when it is laid out, you let your children have the run of it. The practice is, however, economical, although the odds may seem against it. Traces being visible that the sweets have all been fingered, you may depend upon it your guests will be the less disposed to eat them.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 9.

Jenny Lind, schooner, 180 tons, Captain Curren, from Port Curtis 25th ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Walker. Lotze and Larnach, agents.

Golden Spring, brig, 170 tons, Captain Garrard, from Melbourne, via Twofold Bay, 5th instant. Captain, agent.

Comet, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Cork, from Port Cooper 28th July. Captain, agent.

City of Manchester, ship, 496 tons, Captain King, from Liverpool 13th April. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Lady Denison, brig, 170 tons, Captain M'Kinley, returned to port.

DEPARTURE.—August 9.

Boomerang (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 9.

Amherst, for South Seas; Ann, for Singapore; Fenella (s.), for Grafton; Flying Dragon, for Hampton Roads.

CLEARANCES.—August 9.

Flying Dragon, ship, 1127 tons, Captain Watson, for Hampton Roads. Passengers—Mrs. Watson and child, Captain Austen, Miss Taylor, Mr. Gersted.

Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain Paddle, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Berry, Miss Hudson, Miss Linsley, Mrs. Ward, Messrs. Stephen Spencer, Weinholt, Pereton, Bowden, Lee, Graham, and 19 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 9.

Emily Hort, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coal; Nora Creina (s.), from Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, with 200 kegs butter, 25 pigs, 7 calves; Souvenir, from Bellambi, with 75 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 9.

John Mitchell, for Brisbane Water; Duke of Wellington, Elizabeth, Moselle, Fortune, Harp, and Notion, for Newcastle; Lightning, and Concord, for Manning River; Hope, for Macleay River; Black Diamond, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.—August 9.

Comet, from Port Cooper: 478 bags potatoes, 290 bushels wheat, 1½ ton bacon, ½ ton lard, 4 tons cheese, 20 hides, Order.

Jenny Lind, from Port Curtis: 6 bales wool, 2 casks tallow, Lotze and Larnach; 5 hogsheads tallow, 4 casks beef, 51 skins, 5 packages, Mort and Co.; 2 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, 4 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 3 casks tallow, and sundries, Order.

Golden Spring, from Melbourne: 59 quarter-casks wine, Buyers and Learmonth; 945 bags salt, 50 hogsheads castor oil, 92 bales hay, 20 rolls lead, 2 hogsheads varnish, Order.

City of Manchester, from Liverpool: 1 package, W. Ferris; 3 packages, J. Boll; 48 packages, W. N. Davidson; 2 cases marble, Murphy; 500 bags salt, 15 cases hams, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package, M. Constable; 1 package, J. Harpur and Co.; 1 package, Oldham; 100 hogsheads rum, 17 sheets lead, 18 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 13 casks soda, How, Walker, and Co.; 100 half-hogsheads vinegar, Griffiths and Co.; 10 hogsheads ale, 6 hogsheads 12 barrels brandy, 200 cases gin, 65 packages paper, 27 boxes slates, 24 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 package, W. Jennings; 1 box, Rev. W. Grant; 5 packages, J. P. M'Donald; 19 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 package, F. Sellars; 23 firkins butter, 300 sacks salt, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 57 cases glass, Levicks and Piper; 19 packages furniture, A. B Smith; 30 cases fruit, 1 package, R. Towns and Co; 136 casks bottled beer, Macnamara and Son; 22 packages hardware, 220 bundles 800 bars iron, 31 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 30 bales paper, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 package, J. Taylor; 40 packages, Mason, Brothers; 20 boxes eau de cologne, A. Dreutler and Co.; 40 casks soda, J. E. Blake; 96 bales blankets, Colonial Storekeeper; 87 hogsheads wine, 30 boxes hams, 50 hogsheads beer, 25,000 slates, 2616 bars 343 bundles iron, 8 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 8 packages, J. Keep; 4 packages, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 1 package, Bishop of Sydney; 150 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.; 250 firkins butter, 194 barrels cement, 97 cases bottled beer, 235 bars 128 plates iron, 101 packages oil stores, 339 tiles, 138 tons salt, 45 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 9.

Flying Dragon, for Hampton Roads: 600 tons guano, original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Fenella (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR SINGAPORE.—By the Ann, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR UNITED STATES.—By the Flying Dragon, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BATAVIA.—By H. M. S. Herald, on Friday, at noon.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Royal Saxon, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR SINGAPORE.—By the Margaret Eliza, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the Rangatira (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

The Jenny Lind left Port Curtis on the 25th ultimo, and reports having had very bad weather from the southward all the passage. No vessels were sighted.

The brigantine Comet, Captain Cork, left Port Cooper July 28th, and reports that the Lord Worsley steamship left Port Cooper for Otago on the 26th, and returned on the 27th through stress of weather. August 1st sighted a large screw steamship steering to the eastward, in 38·57 S., and 163·0 E., supposed to be a man-of-war. Experienced light easterly winds and calms from Cook's Straits.

The City of Manchester left Liverpool on 13th April, had light variable winds the greater part of the passage, but from Cape Leuwin she has had strong easterly weather, and has been thirty days from that point. She came south of Van Diemen's Land.

The Lady Denison, which left on the 8th instant for Launceston, returned to port yesterday, in consequence of the strong southerly wind.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as the City of Manchester was entering the Heads from Liverpool, the Customs' boat with Mr. Grant, the tide surveyor, went alongside, when, by a sudden lurch of the ship, the boat was capsized; two of her crew succeeded in jumping on board the ship, and the remainder were fortunately picked up by Patrick Murray, a waterman, who was on the spot at the time. It is only extraordinary that more accidents of this nature do not occur, from the general careless manner and total want of judgment displayed by these boats being placed alongside ships. A waterman named M'Lean got his boat filled under the vessel's counter from the same cause.

In the import manifest per Balmoral, 16 cases furniture to G. Wilkie were omitted.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Wanderer, from Sydney; Margaret Hessel, Flying Cloud, from Port Frederick; Vibilia, from Newcastle.

August 9.—Alice, from Mauritius; Robert and Betsy, from Sydney; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

August 8.—Persian, Mary Pleasant, for Callao; Valliant, for Newcastle; Sir J. Newton, for Willunga; Chrysolite, for Cylon; Lady Bird, for Portland; Peverel, for Warrnambool.

August 9.—Winifred Scott, for Callao; Active, for Nelson.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 9, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, E., strong, fine.
Gundagai, W., clear.
Yass, S.E., cloudy.
Goulburn, S., strong, cloudy.
Newcastle, S.S.E., strong, raining.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial communication perfect

Northern	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Southern	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania	"	interrupted.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Freak, from Melbourne; City of Sydney, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

August 3.—Yarra, Ellen, for Sydney.

The Freak left Melbourne Heads on the 27th ultimo, and arrived here on the 3rd instant. She experienced light winds during the passage. On the 31st ultimo she parted company with the Janet Dixon for this port, and twenty-two other vessels bound for various places.—*Twofold Bay Telegraph*, August 7.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 24.—New Margaret, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

July 21.—Gananoque, for Callao.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 9.	8·30 a.m.	S.E.	Strong, and rain.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANCO.—New Trial Motions.—Lenehan v. Robertson, Turner v. Smidmore, Solomon v. Dangar, Want v. The Mayor and others, Watson v. Egan, Davis v. M'Cooke.

JURY COURT.—Keep v. Ashdown and another (part heard), Daniell and another v. Ashdown and another, the Mayor and others v. the Pyrmont Bridge Company, Ashdown and another v. Keep, Ashdown and another v. Daniell and another, Cohen v. Pugh.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Fraser and another v. M'Kenna and others (charge of J. Dickson), Jenkins and others v. Jenkins and others (plaintiffs' facts as to real estate), Osborne and others v. Eales (to tax plaintiff's costs), Re Greer's costs (adjourned taxation), Richardson v. Crane (to settle report), Howson v. Curtis and another (adjourned examination).

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

The Court will sit this morning at half-past nine, to hear new trial and other motions; after which the remaining cases on the list for this month, commencing at No. 3771, will be disposed of.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 12 o'clock, Drapery, Haberdashery, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Lead Pipe, Tinware, Ironmongery, Gig Shafts, Springs, Boots, Kangaroo Skins, Hats, Chairs, &c.; on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Sundries saved from the Wreck of the Sebastopol.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—On the premises of Mr. Ballantine, No. 86, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Clothing, Drapery, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Hams, Bacon, &c.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM.—At the Stores lately occupied by Messrs. Betteridge and Hayden, George-street, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Steam Engine, Coffee Roasters and Mills, Weighing Machine, Scales and Weight, and Sundries; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paints, Colours, Colours, Oils, Varnishes, Log and Masons' Lines, Ale, Porter, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Printing, Grocers', and other Paper.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beers.

MESSRS. FURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Scented Soaps, Pomatum, Household Furniture, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. H. DIXSON AND CO.—On the premises, 301, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Cigars, Tobacco, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Terminus, at 12 o'clock, Colonial Produce.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, No. 8, Foxlow-place, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their New Stores, at 12 o'clock, Colonial Produce.

MR. F. BRADLY.—On the premises of Mr. Parfitt, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Books, Clothing, Musical Instruments, and Sundries.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. August.		SUN Rises	Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After.
10	FRIDAY	6·49	5 21	12 48	1 12

MOON.—Last Quarter, 10th instant, 7h. 23m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

MANY of our readers have doubtless smiled at the string of resolutions which appears in our journal of yesterday, and by which the people of Grafton demand the rights and privileges of independence, or, at all events, separation from the parent colony. After all, it must be remembered that we smiled at the first claims of a similar nature which have been so long ratified by the Imperial Parliament, and which have upon the whole issued in such beneficial results. The history of this colony is one of dismemberment. The general character of its inhabitants has been inert, careless of the future—and rather indifferent to the prosperity of its remoter territories. Van Diemen's Land broke away from us some forty years ago. Port Phillip was scarcely colonised before it talked of separation. Our long and disagreeable connection with Queensland is scarcely closed before new claims spring up all around us. The Home Government calmly proposes to us to surrender a portion of our territory to South Australia. The people of Albury talk, if not of annexation to another colony, yet of separation from this. The inhabitants of Twofold Bay, small in number, but magnificent in ambition—give similar intimations. But the people of Grafton have taken the first step, and by their unanimity are anxious to show that they are touched by the same sacred fire, and aim at the glory and dignity of an independent State.

We are very far from regarding these movements with indifference or contempt. The British Parliament will probably hesitate in taking any step which would further reduce New South Wales; but we have repeatedly seen how determined agitation on the part of a small body of people, and inertness or incapacity on the part of the mass, may end. We are not, however, disposed to submit to threats from these outlying bodies of people. No generous mind can tolerate a constant attempt at intimidation. If these outlying places find it to their advantage to quit us, and eventually succeed in obtaining the only consent they are likely to find, or which is necessary, we have nothing more to say. The same power which has severed in former times is strong enough to proceed to new divisions. The example already given in the treatment of our debt by the British Government, of course, admits of future application, and this will be a grand point with all districts that seek separation. It will be always assumed that the particular piece of land upon which improvements are made must be solely responsible for its cost; and thus the territory charged with the public debt will be finally reduced to a mere slip. Let it be, however, at once understood that this policy is ruinous to the public credit, and that the blame of its destruction must rest with those who provoke or effect these separations.

Looking at another side of the subject, we are bound to say that the outlying districts of New South Wales have very small consideration. The only chance of their receiving a fair share of public expenditure is in the possession of a member whose "vote and influence" may be necessary to the existing Government. In this case often the distinction made amounts to the most offensive bribery, as well as injustice. While neglect is a subject of complaint, not less so is the extravagant favouritism by which some places are selected, to secure the return of a minister, or to propitiate a partizan who has the power of carrying away a section of the representatives.

It is quite clear that the local government of these outlying districts cannot be fully effected from the centre. We have long advised the formation of country administrations which should receive a large proportion of all the revenues collected within them, or which can be fairly carried to their account—reserving to the central government only the management of affairs which comprehend the entire body of the people. Between this plan and total separation, with all its attendant inconveniences of Customs duties and separate establishment, we see no alternative. We may well imagine with what discontent and detestation the remoter parts of the territory have looked upon the management of our public affairs—the rapid change of administrations—the ridiculous parody of the British system of responsibility—the utter impossibility of carrying any measure of importance—the virtual exclusion of the remote constituencies from direct representation, in consequence of the length of the sessions, and the expenses of travelling and residence in the city. No doubt many of these are inevitable peculiarities of a system which embraces an enormous territory occupied by a scanty population. But people do not always seek to account for that of which they complain, or are able to impute to the fault of others. When we come, however, to analyse the grievances of some of those remote districts, it is only fair to ourselves to supply facts which they do not choose to recognise.

If we analyse the grievances set forth by the people of Grafton, it may not be improper to ask at whose expense the larger part of the labouring population found their way to the districts of the Clarence and the Richmond;—in what country they were born, and by what means they arrived in this colony? It would be fair, also, to consider how large a proportion of the property lodged in that district belongs to men whose residence is in the capital, or in other parts of the colony apart from Grafton? It might not be unfair to consider what proportion of cost the people of those districts have imposed upon the central government for those advantages which they share in common with all the inhabitants of the country. When they complain that fifteen thousand people have no Supreme Court, and no central administration, they make out no stronger case that a number of other towns and districts might present. The fact is, that those who have the advantage of immense unoccupied districts—whose "runs" comprehend some hundreds of thousands of acres, cannot at the same time have benefits which can only be sustained by the united resources of a dense population. Anyone who chooses to turn to the list of public servants and observe the description of their different forms of employment, will see how small a proportion of the whole confer any special advantage upon Sydney or the county of Cumberland. The business of government for a city of 70,000 inhabitants is a mere trifle compared with the continual occupation of public servants by the rural populations. What, for instance, do the tradesmen of George-street cost the central Government in any direct attention to their affairs? It is easy to make out a strong case of oppression by overlooking all these functions of the State, and forgetting that they are employed for the entire population, and chiefly for those who inhabit the country districts. And thus, again, with respect to the statement concerning the land fund. We might ask, what has become of the land fund? In what service has it been employed? The reply would show that a very large proportion of it has been spent in immigration. Would it not be absurdly unjust to charge upon Sydney or the County of Cumberland the cost of a department chiefly intended for the benefit of the interior. The settlement of immigrants on the capital is justly regarded with regret. Its only effect is to throw off from the Sydney population some who otherwise would continue within it. But the expenditure on the whole resolves itself into a universal distribution of benefits.

We have supported, and intend still to support, the claims of the remoter districts to a larger share both of our revenue and attention. Whether the Home Government comply or not with the petition of the inhabitants of Clarence and Richmond, it will be satisfactory to ourselves, if we cannot fairly charge upon the central Government that local discontent which must often be traced to personal interests and ambition.

THE agricultural statistics of Victoria for the year terminating March 31st, 1859, have just been published in full, and Mr. ARCHER, the industrious Registrar-General of Victoria, has prefaced them with some statistical notes, showing the progress of Victoria from its commencement—the material for these notes being largely obtained from official documents he obtained on a visit to Sydney in 1858. These notes furnish some additional authentic details as to the wonderful history of the colonisation of Victoria. We may refer to some of them hereafter; at present our object in alluding to the publication is to notice the agricultural reports that accompany the statistical tables sent in by the collectors, as they furnish an interesting, and to some extent a novel, feature in such publications, and throw a little light on a topic of great social interest. We suppose that these collectors are the most suitable persons that could be obtained for the salary allotted, and that their evidence as far as it goes is trustworthy; and if they have mis-stated anything they expose themselves to public contradiction through the Press. At any rate, their testimony, derived from personal observation, gives a good deal of very interesting information that could not have been culled from the tables of figures they collected.

Mr. HAYTER had under his charge the counties of Ripon, Dundas, Follett, and Normanby, and the pastoral district of the Wimmera. He reports a fine farming district between Ballaarat and Ararat, the soil being of volcanic origin, and ranging in colour from a reddish chocolate to black. Husbandry is carried on here more scientifically and systematically than in any other part of the district, and there are comfortable homesteads on every farm. The cause of the prosperity lies in the local market at the adjacent diggings, where everything produced can be readily sold. Most of the holdings, however, are leasehold. The land, though sold by auction, was brought into the market at the time of depression caused by the Ballaarat riots. Diggers and farmers were indifferent, or had not the sagacity to foresee the full value of the land, and it was bought up by capitalists, at the upset price, much of the land being now rented at a pound an acre. Further to the westward, towards Ararat, the soil gets poor and sandy. Some farmers who have pitched their tents there struggle to wring a scanty subsistance from the soil, and would not make a living but for what they get by carting or occasional gold-digging. Further to the westward again, in Dundas, is another fertile region; but it wants an outlet for its produce, either by a tramway to Portland, or an extension of the Ballaarat line. Towards the South Australian frontier, the soil gets poor again. In Normanby there are some excellent patches of good land, but some of it too heavily timbered to pay for clearing at present. The farmers complain of the Scotch thistle, which is spreading with great rapidity, and also of the voracity of the kangaroos and wallabies. The Wimmera is in the main a poor sandy country, with exceptions here and there, but may some day be found good for the vine. Mr. HAYTER winds up his report with the following general observations:—

"Before closing this report I would venture with due submission to state, that my opinion, based upon personal observation, and after careful consideration of the subject, is, that this colony presents an excellent field for the industrious farmer who possesses a knowledge of his business, and who selects a suitable site for his operations. He must go to work cautiously, and should remember, before he expends his capital, that in the majority of cases it costs much more to bring land into cultivation than it does to purchase it in the first instance. If he have not sufficient means to get a block of the size he requires, and afterwards to bring it into cultivation, the best course for him to pursue will be to rent a farm in some well chosen locality where the land is good and a market at hand. I met many farmers in East Ripon possessing fine farms of their own, who began a few years ago as tenants; and I am persuaded that they served their own interests much better by thus acting, than they would have done by spending their all in the purchase of land, perhaps of inferior quality and in some remote locality, which they might have struggled in vain to cultivate at a profit, and which would perhaps have placed them in difficulties from which the labour of a lifetime might have failed to extricate them.

"Another remark I have to make is, that I have often noticed a tendency amongst residents in many parts of the interior to under-estimate the quality of the soil, and to pronounce it as miserably poor and utterly incapable of cultivation, whereas the land thus spoken of, although perhaps not of the richest description, may be naturally much better than a great deal which has been cultivated for many years around Melbourne, and is still yielding fair crops. Manure has probably been used to produce this result, but as settlement advances that will be used here too; and I see no reason to doubt, that then, much land will be found well adapted for tillage, which as is now supposed will always remain unsuitable for anything but pasture."

The principal point of interest in the report from Gipps Land is that the district suffers from a superabundance of moisture, and that the virtues of its rich soil will never be developed till the art of drainage is understood and practised. Also that last year, about fourteen days before harvest, millions of caterpillars made their appearance, and attacked field after field, utterly destroying the standing crops. A few farmers cut their corn down for hay, to save what they could. Others lost all. Two-thirds of the grain crop perished from this cause.

Mr. LONGDEN reports on Villiers, Heytesbury, and Talbot. He notices an increase of cultivation, but poorly encouraged by a bad season. The autumn was too wet for sowing, and the spring was followed by a long drought that checked vegetation. The few good fields were obtained from winter sowings on rich chocolate soil, the pervious nature of which affords a natural drainage. Half the crop of oats and barley was destroyed by the grub, which made its appearance in December, too soon to allow of the crops being turned into hay, so that altogether it was a bad year for the farmers. There is a settlement of Germans in these parts; they are very industrious, but their mode of tillage is primitive in the extreme—ploughs and harrows being made of colonial wood, and the threshing done by the trampling of cattle. On the Hopkins and the Merri are some large farms, scientifically cultivated. But in the neighbourhood other unlucky settlers have fared but badly, as explained in the subjoined extract:—

"I would beg to remark that agriculture in this and the neighbouring parishes has had a hard struggle for the past three years. In 1854 and 1855 the prices obtained for all sorts of farming produce induced many of the lucky diggers (who had but little knowledge of cultivating the soil) to purchase land and become farmers. The enormous and extravagant prices which they paid for the land left them short of the necessary means of working such land—consequently they were obliged to mortgage it. William Bateman, junior, and Co. were the leading merchants in the district, and with whom the farmers principally did business. Large advances were made by Mr. Bateman at a high rate of interest to the majority of the new farmers in the Warrnambool district. Mr. Bateman became insolvent in the latter part of 1856; his affairs were handed over to the banks (who were his chief creditors), who vigorously sued for the recovery of all his book debts, and got verdicts against several of the struggling farmers, who were not prepared for such an unexpected proceeding;—the consequence was that it brought many of them to insolvency. Under this depressed state several of the farms (as Dr. Russell's) were abandoned, and agriculture was much neglected; the *reckless* farmers soon lost their dear-bought holdings, and looked back on agriculture as being nothing better than a curse and a snare. But I am happy to state that the cultivation of the soil has got into a more industrious class, and that agriculture presents a more favourable aspect than has hitherto been the case in this district."

Tenancy also has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. Grasping landlords make bad farming, as the following report on the parish of Yangery shows:—

"An increase is shown in the acreage under crop, but the yield is far short from that of last year, the cause of which I attribute to the manner in which a large portion of the "Farnham Survey" has been worked. The term of the present lessees expires next year, and it is rumoured that the proprietor (Mr. Rutledge) must have a bonus with a heavy acreage rent from those whom he may let the land to for the next term;—consequently the present occupiers take but little interest in cleansing or improving the soil, but each striving to get all they possibly can out of it. Under these circumstances the land is neglected, and much overrun with sorrel, wild oats, &c., which accounts chiefly for the light yield shown in this parish. A large portion of the "Survey" is laid down under permanent artificial grasses, which I did not return as cultivated land (though given under that head). The grazing capabilities of these clover paddocks is surprising. The richness of the soil throughout this parish cannot be surpassed in Victoria."

In the neighbouring parish of Yambuk the farmers are all freeholders, and the buildings and improvements are of a most substantial character. The squatters hereabouts do not till their purchased land, preferring to keep it for paddocks. But they have some handsome mansions and some tastefully laid out gardens.

Mr. ELKINGTON reports on Grant, Grenville, and Polwarth,—the most remarkable fact relating to Grant being the great number of small holdings. Out of nearly 2000 cultivators, 1736 cultivate plots varying from two to forty acres only. The same fact, though to a less extent, is noticeable in the other two counties. The explanation is that the holders are away a large part of the year as carriers on the roads, and have not time to attend to the less profitable business of tillage. The hot winds and blight were very ruinous in their effects in this district, and wheat cultivation is retrogading, other crops being preferred. The barley stood the hot winds better than the wheat. Turnips do not answer on the exposed plains and sandy soil, but mangel-wurzel does; and the hotter the season, the better it thrives. Vineyards are rapidly extending among the Barrabool Hills. The want of suitable agricultural labour is complained of, and a demand exists, on the part of leasehold farmers, for some sort of tenant-right. There is a visible improvement in the style of dairy-farming, as respects cleanliness and method, and a decided disposition to prefer dairy-farming to the cultivation of cereals, as being more profitable, especially near a market. On the subject of small farms Mr. ELKINGTON makes the following remarks:—

"I must now refer to the 'small land tenures,' as it is upon these subdivisions of the former large allotments sold by the Crown that a very considerable portion of the rural population is at present located. In the first place, the bulk of these small proprietors purchased at various figures, some at extravagantly dear rates, and, as these farms or holdings were bought at intervals during the last seven or eight years, it might be expected that in the majority of cases satisfactory results have accrued, and as the occupiers chiefly belonged to a hardworking class, that comparative independence has become the lot of most of them; but I can give very little information of a pleasing character to point out many instances where such desirable ends have been realised, from all that has come under my observation regarding farms of small area. I am not by any means prepossessed with the idea that they have served the interests of those for whom they were said to be more particularly designed, viz., the 'working men with small means;' and although it is and has been for years a common cry with those not the best informed in agricultural matters, that the land should be cut up to meet the wants of small capitals, I yet question the policy of laying out small allotments for agriculture in areas such as have been recommended, as my experience leads me to consider the fact that it is for the interests of the community at large, and not of a section of small proprietors, that the farming class should produce as much as possible from *each* acre of land cultivated. Therefore, if the returns be compared, it will be seen that the results are largely in favour of those farms having an area of not less than sixty acres; and, notwithstanding the advantages of soil, it will be found that the *acreable* yield of produce on the small holdings is nothing to be compared with that on some of the larger farms in the same locality perhaps. But this is attributable I believe to the circumstance of so little capital being spared for the purchase of farming implements, or making improvements to assist cultivation. Then, again, in consequence of want of skill with some, and through poverty with others, it frequently happens that the land is not kept *in heart*, and it is not surprising that so little produce is raised from an acre of land under the "small tenure" system. As the problem of the day with most of our practical farmers is "how to increase the acreable produce," I am fearful a long time must elapse ere any strong advances are made towards this sort of business on the part of small holders. And believing as I do that many of these are occupying a position inferior to what they had been accustomed, and suffer from a want of requisite knowledge and means necessary to the proper tillage of their land, I am not prepared to say a word to encourage any man to settle on a small plot of land without means at his disposal and some amount of practical experience withal, as the chances are that his would prove but a temporary and unsafe possession."

The rents of land are high, poor soils paying from 7s. to 16s. an acre, and the better lands fetching from 22s. to 50s. Yet, where the tenant gets fair play, it would seem that he has no cause to envy many of the freeholders.

"I have been much struck with the improvement that has taken place in some of the large farms now held under fair leases; the lessees, for the most part, being practical men, do not allow opportunities to pass without turning every acre to account; I do not mean to say that their respective modes of treating the land will bear strict scrutiny, but, nevertheless, production to as full extent as circumstances allow is the order of the day, and it is from this view of the subject that I am frequently brought to combat the notion so prevalent with the masses of our population, who believe 'that sure and certain happiness and prosperity must ensue could but a man live, eat, and drink on his own freehold plot of land.' That thousands associate such pleasant ideas within their minds it is easy to believe, but how results prove the reverse of all former anticipations may be gathered daily by those who interest themselves thus far in social questions of this sort. From all that I have seen and heard on this question of 'land tenure,' I must unhesitatingly state that my convictions go more in favour of tenant farming under well arranged *long leases* than with any small or even large freeholds where the owners cultivate. I believe the former system more likely to show advantageous results to the colony at large than the latter. To support my view of the case it is well to bear in mind that thousands of acres in this wide district are encumbered as respects the fee simple of the land. The greater proportion of the numerous class of small, and even many of the large, freeholders are only nominally such; the amount of interest paid on mortgages is generally far beyond what would be paid in shape of rent for the very land itself; and then, with difficulties in the way of redemption and other contingencies, begetting a feeling of insecurity of possession, the mortgager seldom is able to carry out improvements or make such preparation for crops as he might have done under different circumstances; hence the small productiveness of those lands as compared with that on farms where the tenant finds capital and skill to work the land hired from his landlord at a fair annual rent. There are, besides what I have before stated, many matters which merely constitute details of the private arrangements of the owners and occupiers of the respective farm estates, with which I need not trouble myself to make reference, that I shall not go further to explain the position of the tenant farmers under leases than by simply pointing to the inferior cultivation and modes of husbandry carried on by the small freeholders with so little profit."

Mr. ELKINGTON notes the existence of a class of graziers who buy a farm contiguous to Crown land, for the sake of getting a run for cattle, and, as the district fills up, move off and take up a fresh bit of land elsewhere where there is more elbow-room. Several of these men have by this means amassed considerable property in stock.

It is to be noted also that amongst the farmers generally there is a desire for protection.

OUR Melbourne correspondent informed us on Wednesday night that the Suffolk, from London, passed Cape Otway, at 4 p.m., with twelve days' later English news, and that a steamer had been despatched to the Heads, to meet her. The date would be about 31st May. The easterly wind blowing at Melbourne, yesterday, prevented the Suffolk reaching Queenscliffe, Melbourne Heads, before 5 p.m. We were in hopes of placing our readers in possession of the intelligence this morning, but the Aurora Australis, which appears to be very attractive between Albury and Goulburn, has taken possession of the wires, consequently we have no Melbourne telegram, and all the information obtainable at the telegraph office was, "That there was something coming."

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

THE RACES.—SECOND DAY.

LADIES' PURSE.

Comus	1
Constance	2
Cossack	3
Warrior	4

PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.

Soldier Boy	1
Lord Raglan	2
Wallaby	3

HURRY SCURRY.

1st Heat.—Spider Gut, 1; Crinoline, 2; Blue Bonnet, 3.

2nd Heat.—Spider Gut, 1; Blue Bonnet, 2; Hunter, 3.

Crinoline was distanced by running inside posts.

The weather has been very showery and the course is in wretched condition.

Entrances for the Northumberland Jockey Club, handicaped last night. Shamrock, 9 st. 9 lbs.; Ben Bolt, 9 st. 2 lbs.; and Io, 8 st. 6 lbs.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 4 p.m.

The Reduction in the Governor's Salary Bill was read a first time.

Captain Bligh is appointed Colonel of the whole volunteer force.

Wheat, 7s. 6d; flour, £17.

Markets heavy.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Chief Justice Dickinson and Mr. Justice Milford.

CHEVAL V. POEHLMANN.

This was a motion for new trial, in an action for breach of contract, wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict, with £200 damages.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs appeared in support of the motion for new trial, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Faucett in support of the verdict.

The plaintiff and defendant had been partners in the Café Parisien, George-street, but had dissolved partnership; the plaintiff purchasing defendant's share. A condition of the sale was that defendant should not, for a given period, and within given precincts, open any café or restaurant of like character to that which the parties had theretofore carried on jointly; nor should he engage himself in the conduct of any such business for a third party. There was a proviso, however, that defendant might open any establishment with a "table d' hote," &c., conducted upon a plan similar to that in which the Metropolitan and Petty's hotels were managed. Within the prescribed period Poehlmann opened the establishment known as "The Central House" in George-street. The question was whether the business of this establishment was conducted like that of a café and restaurant, or whether it was managed like that of Petty's Hotel or the Metropolitan. The result has already been mentioned.

The verdict was impeached upon many grounds, including some objections to the charge of the Judge at nisi prius (Chief Justice Dickinson) before whom the case was tried. The main questions were, whether the verdict was not one against evidence, and whether the plaintiff had not been estopped by being himself not legally recognisable as in business at the time, inasmuch as the license of his café was then in the name of his brother.

The Court refused to disturb the verdict. Their Honors were unanimous in holding that the evidence showed a breach of the contract on the part of the defendant by his adhering to some of the usages of a café, &c., in the conduct of his establishment; although there was a difference of opinion in some minor respects as to this branch of the case. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the fact of plaintiff having carried on his business in the name of his brother might have been material, but that defendant, in the absence of any plea of this fact, could not take advantage of it. Mr. Justice Milford, on the other hand, thought it would be sufficient if the fact came out in evidence for cognisance to be taken of it, but that it was in this case material.

Mr. Isaacs applied for leave to amend, by pleading, the fact in question. This, however, was refused, as the merits of the case were not affected by that fact.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Wise, and a jury of four.

SILVA V. TOOGOOD.

The trial of this case was now resumed and concluded.

It was an action for obstructing right of way along a road passing plaintiff's property, and running to the beach at Watson's Bay. Also for injuring plaintiff's property by causing a flow of water in that direction. There were three issues involving the above questions.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., Mr. Faucett and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

The plaintiff was a naturalised Portuguese, residing at Watson's Bay, where he was the owner of three small cottages and an allotment of land. He resided in one of the cottages, and let the other two. The defendant, Mr. A. Toogood, was the proprietor of Billing's Hotel, near the bay; and the case set up was that the defendant had obstructed plaintiff's right of passage along a pre-existing roadway to the beach, by having raised this roadway for the purpose of making a convenient entrance to the hotel, and leaving an abrupt acclivity faced with a dwarf wall, at the end of this raised piece of road. Also that by this work the previous flow of water towards the Bay had been impeded, and the plaintiff's premises overflowed so as to materially depreciate their value. There was an allegation as to plaintiff having been specially damaged as a fisherman by being prevented from carrying his fish from the beach along this road. Upon this, however, no evidence whatever was adduced, and in point of fact, all fish taken at or near Watson's Bay was conveyed from thence to Sydney by water. This allegation was subsequently struck out. At the outset of this case there was a strong contest as to whether there had been any roadway at all reserved, in the place in question, at the time the allotments were sold. Subsequently, however, the existence of this reserved roadway for many years, was proved beyond all question. It was equally beyond all doubt that the defendant had made this imperfect roadway good so far as this improvement was necessary to allow of easy access, on that side, to Billing's Hotel, and that this improved piece of road ended abruptly with a walled face, several feet high, which could only be got over by climbing. The ground was viewed by the jury.

The road had always been a rough one, and a witness for the defendant described it as rather a ravine than a road. Still, it gave the plaintiff access to the beach from his premises, and there was positive evidence that it had—at one time, at all events—been practicable for a horse and cart. Silva averred that he had once been offered £500 for the property, but it was clearly worth much less now. The defendant, however, had offered £200 for it before effecting the alteration of the road which formed the subject matter of this suit. This offer had been refused. Silva and his wife swore positively to certain facts of which there was no substantial contradiction on the other side. First—That although their houses had, even before the road was altered, been partially flooded during heavy rains, the additional flooding since then had been very great. A drain had once been constructed which carried off the surplus water at all times, but latterly this had been insufficient to keep the houses from being greatly flooded, at times, by the diversion of the flow of water which the improvements by Mr. Toogood had occasioned. The houses had slightly sunk, and the rent of one of the tenants had been lowered from 6s. to 4s. 6d. per week. Secondly. That when Mr. Toogood commenced his work Silva had remonstrated with him on the ground of its being likely to injure his (Silva's) property, and of its being an unneighbourly act to do this; but that Toogood had proceeded with it nevertheless. Thirdly. That access from Silva's place to the beach was thus stopped, without climbing, going a considerable distance round, or passing through the hotel premises; and that when the Silvas had passed in this direction Toogood had not only prohibited them from doing so but had exhibited considerable anger. Surveyors were examined on both sides, and there were the usual variations of professional opinion. On one side the obstruction was averred to be one which injured the property, and depreciated its value to an extent which was estimated at some 30 per cent. upon such value. On the other side it was alleged that by levels taken on the ground it was plain that the road had not in this part been raised above its original altitude, and that Silva's land, as a property, was rather improved in value than injured by what Mr. Toogood had done. A drain had since the commencement of the action been constructed on the hotel side of the road to carry off the water, and it said that this would protect Silva's property from possible injury. On the other hand it was stated that during heavy rains the water overflowed this drain and crossed the road. The evidence of the Silvas as to the stoppage of the road and its injury to some extent, at all events, to the property, was confirmed by the proprietors of adjacent lands—(including Sir Henry W. Parker and Mr. Herman Milford), and by others—pilots and old residents—some of whom had known the place for many years. Mr. Toogood himself was not placed in the witness-box.

His Honor directed the jury that in order to warrant the bringing of an action for obstructing a road, the plaintiff must have sustained peculiar and personal injury beyond that which he might be supposed to sustain as one of the public through such obstruction. But a very slight personal injury had been held sufficient. His Honor cited several precedents upon this point. Among others that of a man who had been held to have a right of action because when he was travelling along a road, with three asses, a person had closed a gate and compelled him to diverge for some distance. It was for the jury to say, from the evidence, whether the present case came within this category. No person had a right even to improve a road to the damage of others. The plaintiffs had a right to the use of the road as it then was. Evidence had been given to show, from levels taken on the road, that the defendant had not raised it to more than what was held to have been its original altitude, but the defendant himself had not been placed in the witness box, so as to show what it was that he really did. The jury must found their verdict upon the facts as shown by the evidence, whatever those facts might be, and not upon any opinions which there was no evidence of facts to support.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £50 damages on the first issue, and 1s. each upon the other issues.

DANIELL AND ANOTHER V. ASHDOWN AND ANOTHER.

This was an interpleader suit to determine a question of ownership of certain goods levied upon by the Sheriff, under a writ of *fi. fa.*, against third parties, when in the defendants' possession.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., and Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., Mr. Francis, and Mr. Sheppard for the defendants.

The trial of this case did not terminate.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Frederick Scantlebury, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William S. Llewellyn, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of James J. Dwyer, a single meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule by the insertion of some liabilities not previously mentioned. No debts were proved.

In the estate of William Corby, a single meeting. No creditors were present. Insolvent was allowed by his Honor to retain his household furniture (valued at £4) and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Christopher Furze, a single meetinh. Two disputed claims were allowed as claims only, and the meeting adjourned until the 28th instant.

In the estate of James Brise, a first meeting. The insolvent attended, but the official assignee was absent. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

Robert Foster, of Woodville, Paterson River, farmer. Liabilities, £241 10s. 5d. Assets—value of personal property, £107; outstanding debts, £17 12s.: total, £124 12s. Deficit, £116 18s. 5d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Beatson, of Macquarie River, farmer. Liabilities, £562 19s. 3d. Assets—value of personal property, £2; outstanding debts, £277 18s. 11d; total, £279 18s. 11d. Deficit, £283 0s. 4d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 10.—Kirchner and Co., special, for proof of debts, 11.

Monday, 13.—Frederick Scantlebury, second, 11. James Brise, second, half-past 11. James Evers, first, 12. Peter Ross, single, half-past 12. Layton O. D. James, second, half-past 12. Henry Haydon, second, 2. M. and A. Alexander, special, for proof of debts, half-past 2. Richard Parr, first, 1. *At Bathurst:* Thomas Purvis, second, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, Mr. Spear, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Allardice.

Fourteen drunkards were fined in the ordinary penalty of 10s. each, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Agnes Larkins, for having, while intoxicated, made use of obscene language in a public place, was ordered to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Peter Mitchell and Abraham Lewis, found fighting in York-street, between the hours of eleven and twelve last night, and refusing to accept the opportunity of going quietly home, were each fined 10s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Charles May was on Tuesday brought before the Bench by sergeant Miller, charged with having stolen a boat, the property of Robert Symons. On cross-examination by Mr. Roberts, sergeant Miller said that, on Sunday last Symons gave the prisoner into custody for having wilfully damaged his boat, but that the inspector (Mr. George Read,) at the lockup refused the charge; on Monday, prosecutor obtained a warrant for prisoner's apprehension, on a charge of stealing; the parties are neighbours, residing at Balmain, prosecutor being a publican, and the prisoner a shipwright. Robert Symons deposed that on Saturday last he left a boat, filled with wood, and a couple of oars, made fast with a good painter, alongside Booth's saw mill, Balmain, and at nine o'clock that evening the boat was gone; he valued the whole at about £10; on Sunday he made search for his boat, and at about half-past three o'clock on Sunday afternoon he found his boat sunk in twelve feet water, off Ballast Point, Pyrmont, her stern being a few inches out of water, and the prisoner endeavouring to cover that portion with stones he threw from the shore upon it; spoke to defendant, who then went away to his own boat. Cross-examined: Gave prisoner into custody for having maliciously destroyed the boat and oars, which charge inspector Read refused to receive, advising me to proceed by summons; watched the prisoner for about five or six minutes, while he threw stones from the heap upon the boat, a distance of about three feet; found one of the oars on the beach, about 150 yards from the boat; did not search prisoner's house for the other oar. A man was next examined who accompanied Symons in the search for the boat, who knew no more than the prosecutor himself how, when, or by whom the boat was taken from her mooring at Balmain to Pyrmont. Mr Roberts submitted that there was no case for him to answer. Mr. Moffatt, contra, suggested that the boat having been found in the possession of the prisoner, there was a case for the jury. Their Worships did not consider any proof of possession was before the Court. Mr. Moffat moved then for a remand until Thursday, for the production of further evidence, which was granted. The only witness called to-day was inspector Read, who knew nothing about the stealing, and the prisoner was discharged. Mr. Roberts applied for a copy of the depositions with a view to ulterior proceedings.

Ann Carlow appeared in obedience to a summons to answer a charge of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, of which offence she was found guilty, and for which she was sentenced to pay 20s. with 3s. 6d. costs; and George Turner, for having made use of insulting language, whereby a breach of the peace might have been provoked, was ordered to pay 10s. penalty and 3s. 6d. costs.

Four publicans were found guilty of keeping open house for the sale of liquor on Sunday—Eliza Creagh, John M'Kone, James J. Yeend, and Henry Thompson were for this offence severally fined 20s.; and J. J. Yeend, found guilty of a repetition of the offence on the same day, was fined 40s. Thomas Martin, Edward Samuell, and Janet J. Akhurst, for selling during prohibited hours, were each fined 10s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. Armitage.

A novel charge, involving an important point with regard to the law of marriage, came before this Court, on the information of Christopher Rolleston, the Registrar-General, which stated that, on the 6th of last June, Henry Robinson Smith, registrar for marriages in the district of Redfern, celebrated a marriage between William Roberts, surveyor, and Catherine Kelly, without two witnesses, and thus contrary to the Act. Mr. J. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. It appeared that, on July 11th, defendant reported on the marriage to the Registrar-General, stating that the parties had been living together as man and wife for ten years, and that as, under the circumstances, it was desirable the marriage should be as private as possible, and believing at the time that the presence of a third party could be dispensed with, he (defendant) signed his own name as one of the witnesses. The report further stated that an undertaker's certificate of burial, signed by himself and one witness, was considered sufficient, although the Act, in sec. 29, required that it should be countersigned by two respectable householders; so that if he (defendant) had been in error, it was from supposing that his, like the undertaker's signature, as one of the witnesses, was sufficient to meet the requirements of the Act. Francis Oliver, clerk in the Registrar-General's office, produced the certificate and report in question, and identified defendant as the district registrar at Redfern. There were no other witnesses to the marriage than the defendant and Emma Smith. The Crown Solicitor said he believed this was the first case of the kind that had occurred, and as it involved a most important point he thought it was more with the view to have it set at rest that the prosecution had been undertaken. Defendant reserved his defence, and was commited to take his trial at the next Criminal Court Bail allowed—himself in the sum of £80, and one surety in £80.

Leopold Ernest Rotsiar, a seaman belonging to the brig Exact, was charged with having conducted himself in a riotous and insubordinate manner on board. John Moulin, the master, deposed that on the 25th of last month, whilst on a passage from Melbourne to this port, prisoner came in to his cabin whilst he was at breakfast, and said he would have his full allowance of everything. On being told that he ought not to come into the cabin prisoner went on deck, and made use of some very disorderly language at the wheel. William Massie, the carpenter, heard prisoner, amongst other, abuse and the captain a liar. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

James Thompson, seaman, belonging to the Light of the Age, and Richard Allen, of the Lady Elma Bruce, for desertion, were sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol; and John Shoe, a deserter from the United States ship Isaak Walton, was awarded a similar punishment.

James M'Cann, seaman, and John Lee Yates, who had no home or occupation, were fined 10s. each for drunkenness in the streets; in default of payment imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Mary Ann Donovan, who had used insulting language towards Ann Harper, was fined 10s. with costs; and for having assaulted Magnus Harper, by spitting in his face and throwing mud at him, an additional fine to the like amount.

MASTER BAKERS' MEETING.

A MEETING of the master bakers took place yesterday, at the Gardeners' Arms, in York-street, at three o'clock. About the time when the master bakers proposed to meet, a number of the journeymen, proceeded in a body to the room where the meeting was held, but although the speeches of the master bakers below displayed the most conciliatory spirit, there was a series of coarse rudeness in the interruptions which were made by some, which, while it could only damage their own cause, could only damage more statements at the meeting at the School of Arts, where they did not appear on the platform, but where advocates in their cause addressed the meeting. At a very early hour in the afternoon the room was so crowded with journeymen bakers that it was difficult for a master baker to get a seat. Mr. Alexander Smail was called to the chair, and read the advertisement convening the meeting. He further read a letter addressed to the *Empire*, from the journeymen bakers, asking for an adjournment of the meeting to a more public room. Now, the question was whether they should accede to this request, or whether they should proceed with their business?

After some disturbance

Mr. HOLMES said he thought that the immediate matter before them had been put in a very proper light by the chairman. The journeymen bakers had made a public statement of their grievances, and no doubt they had done it skilfully and well. He could not agree with the grievances of the journeymen which had been set out, but if they liked it let a public meeting take place, though, as master bakers, they had not interfered with the proceedings of the journeymen bakers, so let it be.

Very considerable clamour took place, in which the journeymen bakers, through two men named Byrnes and Franks, who seemed to represent the journeymen, took the leading part.

Eventually the chairman decided that though admitted to listen, the journeymen had no right to take any part in the proceedings of the meeting. But if any one required explanations from previous speakers, he should allow questions to be put. The chairman, although he knew from his position his right of speech was limited, would trust from the indulgence of the meeting a brief space for a few remarks on the subject which had called them together. He found first, that in an article of the *Empire*, that baking by night in Edinburgh and Glasgow had been put down. Now he denied this statement entirely. There was no night work among the bakers in Scotland at all. There dinners were baked on a Sunday. Not for the masters' benefit, but for the journeymen. There had been a strike in these cities for excess of work. But what wonder it should be so, when men in Glasgow and Edinburgh were worked seventeen hours a day, and the pay ranged from 7s. to 8s., or perhaps to 10s. a week. What wonder that the men struck in these British cities, confined as they were away from their families, and at the paltry pay of 8s. per week. But to look at the condition of their own journeymen bakers, how different. The actual work they had to do occupied only twelve hours, except on very particular occasions. It was not true that after performing the business of bakers, the journeymen were asked to perform the business of porters. It was known that separate classes were employed to take out the bread. In fact, the statements made at the late meeting at the School of Arts were total falsehoods. Can they deny that most of the master bakers had nothing to do with Sunday dinners, that all were ready to renounce them. Could they believe that there was any truth in the statement which was told them, that the journeymen bakers here were employed from fifteen to nineteen hours daily? He knew better. The men went into his bakery at eleven o'clock at night, and, with the relaxation afforded by waiting for the setting of the sponges, the hours of labour of his foremen were ten hours; the hours of subordinate journeymen might be something longer. There were none of the master bakers who, except in cases of necessity, asked their journeymen to exceed twelve hours. He would say as soon as the bread was baked, away—either on Sundays or other days—with dinner bakings, and let the men go home. He had no faith in the meeting at the School of Arts. The only practical man at it was the chairman, and they all knew how far his opinion was of any value on the subject. He believed there were only three or four master bakers who did bake dinners on a Sunday, and they would be too glad to relinquish any such avocation. He was quite ready to throw over the dinners, and when the baker had concluded his baking of 500lbs. of flour he would let him go when he liked.

Mr. WILKIE, who was received with cordial cheers from masters and journeymen, addressed the meeting. The observations he had to address to the meeting would, he hoped, be very brief. If they should not be so, they must excuse him, for he had only one object in coming to the meeting, which was to refute reflections, in public, by men of various professions and of some standing, but which were utterly false. No doubt those who had advocated the cause of the journeymen at the School of Arts—for not one journeyman advocated his own—were instructed to take the very blackest side of the question. Now, it had been argued in the *Empire*, that in London, twenty-five years ago, a movement was made to do away with Sunday baking. Let them remember that the system of Sunday baking was very different then to what it was now. Then, the baker had to take the dinner home again, and, in the movement that took place, John Service, a clever fellow, but an erratic one, who never did much good for himself, succeeded in assisting a certain reform. He had himself been a journeyman baker, some thirty or thirty-five years ago. He served there as a journeyman some seven years, and the time of labour was twenty hours a day. He had youth on his side, and could stand it, but he felt that many could not; he felt, also, that excessive labour produced a desire for excitement, and that too often; that, over his pot of beer the journeyman stopped not till he had set his six batches. (Laughter.) He would now come to the question of night-work, which had been so specially alluded to at the meeting at the School of Arts. Now, he would tell them exactly what his experience enabled him to tell them of this question of night work. He did not believe that in this colony day work, for baking, would ever do. He employed five men in the baking of his bread. They came at seven o'clock at night to commence their work. In the hot weather, in this colony, the process of fermentation could only take place with safety in the night-time. But, after a man had set his sponge, any fault in the fermentation might render it useless, and 400 or 500 lbs. of flour might be thrown away. He repudiated the notions which had been thrown out by certain speakers, at the meeting to which he had alluded. He had no wish to make any man a slave—no man who had worked for him could say so. Sooner than that he should be branded with any such imputation, he would shut his gates altogether, and give up the baking business. It would make but little difference to him. He objected to no reasonable demand that the journeymen could make on him. He was content to pay fair wages—he was willing to consent to just and proper hours—but he would not consent to day labour, as he knew for the good of the public, the master and, consequently, the journeyman, it could not be successfully carried out. Some person had cried out, "How it had done in Melbourne." He would tell them; he had had two journeymen bakers in his office that morning seeking for employment, and they had told him that the day system had utterly failed, and that most of the baking establishments were being carried on as before. It was impossible for people who practically knew nothing of the subject to judge or speak wisely upon it. What did the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, or the Rev. Dr. Lang, know of any system of fermentation, except the fermentation of political or religious agitation. (Laughter.) He believed such a meeting as that held in the School of Arts was unheard of in the history of meetings. It was addressed by men who had not the slightest information, not one practical idea on the question they had to discuss; but they did not hesitate to put forth statements which were entirely false and unfounded. What had these advocates of the journeymen done. They had cooked up popular speeches from the representations of these men, but not one of them came to ask for any information o' facts represented to them from any master baker in the city. It had ever been his endeavour to make the men in his establishment as comfortable as he could, but he was quite sure that if the bread delivery were to commence at ten o'clock, with a second delivery at four or five, that it would be acceptable to the public. They knew that people here, particularly in the summer months, would no take hard bread. The meeting here had been called a private meeting. He would say that the meeting at the School of Arts was a hole-and-corner meeting, as no master baker had attended, or been asked to attend on the occasion. He apologised for detaining them so long, but would do so no longer.

Mr. SHADLER said, before he went into the subject he would remark that he had been ordered to send a letter to the journeymen bakers, to the effect that the master bakers saw many difficulties in making the change the journeymen proposed, but that they thought no journeyman baker should be called on to bake dinners at any time. The masters were also agreeable to twelve hours' work. The only thing they could not see clear was the day work. (A voice: "The letter did not express it.") The masters meant that they had no power of control over all the master bakers of Sydney. The journeymen had applied to a small society, for not one-third of the master bakers belonged to it, and the society could not therefore dictate rules to the majority. It seemed that this matter had not been properly understood when it was brought before the public at the School of Arts. He wished to impress upon them, that the masters were here to-day to contradict the statements made at the School of Arts. They had been pulled down in the most shameful manner, as if they were white slave masters. (A voice: So you are.) He thought it singular that gentlemen like Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Parkes, Dr. Lang, and Mr. Cuthbertson should speak on a subject of which they knew nothing. (A voice: What do you know about it?) Reflecting a little more upon the subject, it struck him that the meeting was presided over by a master baker himself, and the blame was therefore thrown from their shoulders, and put upon those of the chairman's. (Hear, hear.) The chairman said he knew as much of the trade as any person in Sydney. (A voice: He ought to do so.) Why then did he not come and tell us how bread could be baked upon one and the same day. (Hear, hear.) It was out of the question to think the public would take stale bread in the summer. (Hear, hear.) (A voice: Your foreman makes you believe he is a baker.) Why did not he tell us how fermentation was to go on. (Uproar amongst the journeymen, and rude interruptions to the speaker.) Instead of coming forward to tell us this, Mr. Pemell kept quiet and said nothing, only dwelling upon baking Sunday dinners, a question which was already settled (hear, hear), and which custom was more a hardship to the masters than the men. Mr. Pemell might bake bread in the day time, but he sold it over the counter, and never sent it out. (A Voice: "He makes brown bread for Chinamen.") It was very easy for Mr. Pemell to bake bread in the daytime, but not for us. The whole difference with the journeymen consisted in three things. The first was Sunday dinner baking, but that was already settled. The majority did not bake Sunday dinners at all, and it ought to be understood that we could not dictate to those who did. Every individual had his rights, and the journeymen should refuse to do it. If they did not wish to bake, they should say, "We want our Sundays for ourselves." But this was a matter which ought to be agreed upon with their employers. The next question was as to twelve hours' labour. The master bakers had before said they were quite agreeable to twelve hours, but the journeymen were well aware that it all depended upon the fermentation—(hear, hear),—which was not always regular from one end of the year to the other, so that they could always conduct their work in twelve hours. The grievance was that after the batch was out, the men hung about baking small things; but the majority of the masters agreed that after the bread was baked, everyone should go home to his dinner. The third question was night work. Mr. Wilkie had told them it was impracticable to do away with it here. It might be done where the bread was sold at the counter, but where it was delivered miles from Sydney the thing was impossible. Mr. Parkes had asked the meeting at the School of Arts what would be thought if the Governor of the gaol were to keep the prisoners at work for sixteen or seventeen hours? He said the whole city would be in an uproar, and that unless the thing were remedied, the responsible Ministers would be removed from their places. But Mr. Parkes forgot that prisoners were prisoners, and that journeymen bakers were free men, able to go where they liked, (hear, hear, and cheers,) and if they did not like the work, they might say so, and leave. There was a great distinction between prisoners and free men. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parkes had also said that he supposed as the master bakers had also to be up at night, that they would be glad to sleep in their beds like other honest men. And the journeymen present cried "No! no!" thereby leading the meeting to infer that the masters were not at work at night. He would ask them how many master bakers in Sydney were so fortunately situated that they need not go into the bakehouse at night? (Hear, hear.) The majority of masters worked at night, and the difference between them and the journeymen was this: the journeymen had only physical work, whilst the masters had physical and mental labour, and if physical labour brought the body down, surely it must do so when conjoined with mental. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Berncastle had said that the bakehouses in Sydney were outhouses and cellars, and he had described them in a shocking manner. He believed that was a false statement. The majority were not in such a bad condition as he said. He should like that gentleman to inspect his (Mr. Shadler's) own, and he might then have a different opinion. As to the liability of bakers to consumption of which Dr. Berncastle had spoken, he believed the dust of the flour was far more the cause of it than the night work. (Hear, hear.) And the dust of the flour could not be prevented in the day time any more than at night. (Hear, hear.) So that there would be no gain in that. He thought that, after all, the public would not think the masters were such money grubbers and slave drivers as they had been described, or as having no sympathy with their fellow-creatures. He wished to tell them that in his own bakehouse there were no grievances. His men came in at 10 p.m., and went away at 8, or 9, or 10 a.m.; if the fermentation went wrong, it would make it an hour or two later. He had given up Sunday baking, having been convinced by an influential gentlemen that it was contrary to the word of God, and the consequence was, that the people in his neighbourhood said he was getting too proud, and too well in the world—(laughter)—and they got so vexed about it that they would not come to his shop for bread, to show they would not have anything to do with Sunday baking. (Hear, hear.) He found his receipts so largely affected that he was compelled to commence Sunday baking again, but in spite of that he was willing to abolish it again. [A Master Baker: "I will not."] He thought it could not be done except by Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He would now give place to some other speaker.

Mr. HOLMES said this affair to-day had caused some consternation amongst the masters and the journeymen, and he began to think they had taken a "rise" out of the masters, to endeavour to ascertain whether they could speak to the subject, or had the oratorical powers to confute the arguments advanced at the School of Arts. They saw that Mr. Shadler, though he was not so practical as they seemed to wish, could give them a few sound facts, and he thought he could appeal to them with as much confidence as Mr. Wilkie, for he had no doubt they would think he was a practical baker. (Hear, hear.) Apart from this, he had no intention of opposing their suggestion to do away with night-work. (Cheers, from the journeymen.) This was not the place to discuss that. They were here today to show that those gentlemen whom the journeymen enlisted in their behalf on Monday night were led astray, and made a pretty good show of themselves on their account. ("Hear, hear," and cheers, uproar, and strong denials of the statement.) He claimed that they should hear him as a practical baker, and he who would not, was not fit to be in that room. (Hear, hear.) He was not a new chum, but had had in his time more journeymen than would fill that room, and had never had one but would come back to work for him if he wanted him. (Cheers.) He did not feel much annoyance about the day labour, nor did the other masters, if it could be shewn it was thoroughly practicable. He would commence his dissection of the meeting at the School of Arts with Mr. Pemell—that most estimable gentleman and extraordinary individual who had been pursuing a business in a manner anything but creditable to himself. He had upon every occasion endeavoured to reduce the price of bread to the lowest possible rate—at a rate which if the masters had sold it at, the journeymen would long since have been sent about their business. (Hear, hear.) He believed every one of them, from his spontaneous heart (*sic*), would say Mr. Pemell was a bad representative of the bakers. (Hear, hear.) He was an underseller, using such flour as no other man would use, a regular underhand man, always doing everything detrimental to the interests of the bakers, and therefore to the journeymen too. (A Voice: "I cannot see that.") What sort of demonstration did he make, aspiring to some political distinction—the Lord save us! (Laughter.) He did not sympathise with the bakers and the journeymen himself, but hoped there would be such a sympathy between them as there was between the two parrots. (Loud laughter. Mr. Holmes here repeated the story about the two parrots, as delivered by Mr. Pemell at the School of Arts.) The master bakers had stood in a tolerably respectable position with the journeymen. He felt they had done all they possibly could to meet their views (Loud cries of "No, no.") That was to say if they could be practically carried out. (Cries of "No, no," repeated.) Mr. Pemell was followed by Mr. Plunkett, who, in coming forward as their representative, ought to have acquainted himself with the subject. All that gentleman did was to say he was sorry there was not a better chairman to give his opinion upon the trade. (Cries of "read it, read it.") It was not much in their behalf he said when he came to interfere. Then followed the clergymen. Did they not all, as Christians, respect the Sabbath? Did not they wish they could do without the unnecessary trouble of baking on Sunday, brought upon them by the peculiarities of the trade? These clergymen were estimable men, but what did they know about the trade? This was a subject they were not acquainted with, but like all good Christian men they considered it their duty to come forward and help those persecuted and trodden down men stuck in a bakehouse and not daring to go out. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) No doubt they did what was right, but was this the fact? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Did any of the masters try to keep one of them? (Uproar.) They had made these gentlemen acquainted with grievances not founded upon fact. Mr. King, who commenced to open the ball, had first told them about the beauties of attending to divine worship. Was there anything to prevent them attending? So far as he was concerned, it did not affect one of them. He had left off Sunday baking when it was a positive disadvantage, inasmuch as trade was then duller than it is now. What did Mr. Pemell do? He remembered when he used to bake Sunday dinners at 2d. each. (Loud laughter.) He carried that on so long as it answered his purpose. When he was tolerably independent, he cut it—more credit to him. But he (Mr. H.) cut it when it was a disadvantage. (Hear, hear.) But he did not take credit for it, as Mr. Pemell did, who really deserved no credit at all. He did not see what on earth there was to prevent the journeymen from going to their places of worship. He ordered it so in his establishment that there was only one man in on a Sunday to make ready for Monday's work. He did not know that any more came, he did not see them, and if they did come it was their own fault. As they had all entered into the convention with Mr. King, he hoped they would take care to keep it. (Laughter.) The chairman, who had done some Sunday baking, was going to allow them to keep it. Mr. Cuthbertson, who went rather comically into the master bakers, had said he thought there might be some counter statements, but considering the climate, he was of opinion that eight hours work was enough, and that they should have cricket. (Laughter.) It seemed an extraordinary state of things. In his heart he did not begrudge them cricket (a voice: "shew it") if they could bake the bread. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentlemen talked too about appealing to the citizens, and concluded his speech by calling upon the masters in the name of religion to give their men their Sundays. Now the statements made to that gentlemen were not founded in fact, for this reason that the masters did not keep the men at work, so long as had been represented, and did not care how quick the work was done, nor whether they played at cricket or went boating, if the bread was baked. (Hear, hear.) Then followed the influential man, Mr. Parkes, who gave them a transposition of the Song of the Shirt, and talked about using up journeymen bakers' souls. But he did not consider that one of them thought his soul was going to hell on account of the bakers. Dr. Lang followed him, and had many grievances to tell them about, which had been answered by Mr. Smail. The best thing the reverend gentleman said was about the "buns and yale." As to the arrangements for Sunday dinners in Scotland, he thought they would agree with him, though he did not approve of Sunday baking, that these people would be glad to have a good sirloin of roast beef. (Shouts of "no, no!") They were very fast—he did not say they would like it hot. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He should have liked to have had some more explanation about the man whose child died, and who made out a case against the trade that he could not attend a place of worship. He hoped such was not the fact. (A voice: "It is a fact.") Then it ought not to be. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had made inquiries into the matter, and believed the man alluded to lived in Clarence-lane. His name he could not ascertain. (A voice: "No, you mean to dispute the Doctor's word?")

Mr. HOLMES resumed; A great many men, instead of availing themselves of the opportunity for rest, come in at dough-making time, and relied upon the time between the making and the setting of it for taking their rest. (A voice: "There are exceptions.") There might be some few honourable exceptions, which he thought he had in his bakehouse. This was one of the particular causes of the unhealthiness amongst the men, who, instead of going home to sleep, did as he had described. He was not going to argue it was a healthy trade, but it was no more unhealthy than a journeyman miller's. It was the particles of flour that caused men to be unhealthy. It was the misfortune of the trade. He did not think, having been in the trade for many years, that it was so very unhealthy. He believed bakers would stand a fair comparison with printers, or stonemasons, or bricklayers, who worked out of doors in the hot summer, whilst the journeyman-baker was protected from the heat. When these men were often out of work, the journeymen-bakers could all be employed. (A voice: "That's not the point.") It was very much to the point, for he looked on this as a commercial question. If they could get £4 a week, they would not work for the master bakers for 50s. He should like to know whether Mr. King or Mr. Pemell had ever asked them how they were getting on, or whether their souls were cared for. (A voice: "They would not find us at home.") He did not know that any of these gentlemen called this into question before. Now they thought it peculiarly their duty, and so it was; but they ought to have told us that each had some journeymen connected with their congregations who were prevented from attending worship. But they came forward as men seeking popularity. (Cries of "No, no; to espouse a just cause.") He said they lived upon popularity. (Hear, hear.) Their occupation was a commercial question; for he had been told that Mr. Cuthbertson would have left Sydney if his people had not given him an addition of £200 a year to his salary. There was more real sympathy between them and the masters than the clergymen had for them, if they could only see it. Let them ask their consciences whether it was not better for the masters to see them well regulated and well paid than to have them overworked. (Cries of "Show it! show it!") If they could show them that the masters could make alterations that would be beneficial to them, to do away with night-work, they would willingly avail themselves of the benefits. But what had occurred up to this moment? No gentleman had been bold enough to show that fermentation could be altered, or the temperature, or sponge made to wait till you were ready. (Hear, hear.) If any three men could show him they could work out the system, he would at once hand over to them a part of his business. The practical working was the thing, and it was easy enough to talk. With regard to the gentlemen who had been said to carry out the day system, he saw no difficulty in baking in the day time, but the masters were bound to the public to deliver. (Hear, hear.) Even if they followed the example of Mr. Pemel and Mr. Kidman, who baked bread, and put it into the shop and sold it, even then—they could not get rid of the night work. (Hear, hear.) If they commenced at four a.m. some man must sit up to attend to the sponge. (Cries of "No! no!" from the journeymen, and "Yes! yes!" from the masters). He said yes: he had seen in summer time the sponges work three or four hours, and in cold weather nine hours. He had seen sponges working in all ways, and this colony was unprecedented for the alteration in the fermentation. They had sometimes yeast from the brewery that would work at a rapid rate, and at other times not at all. Mr. Tooth himself, who brewed this yeast—and from no other house could they get it—had to keep a man there constantly, night and day to watch the fermentation. It was very easy to spoil a ton of flour, and half an hour would do it. Was it not a fact, that in summer time bread would stink in any bakehouse in Sydney. (Hear, hear). Shew us how we can change the system, and we will do it with all practicable speed. He was not opposed to day work if it were shown to be practicable. If all his brother master bakers were to agree with him, he would endeavour to bring it about, if he had to keep a watchman to wake his men; but he would do away with the delivery of bread altogether. Rather than be cried down through the instrumentality of a few isolated individuals, and be considered a slave driver, he would let the public fetch their own bread. The masters only asked the men to do what was fair and right. If the change sought was made he would pay piece work and do away with the delivery, and then there would be an end of it; but he would not do it against those master bakers with whom he was in the habit of working. In conclusion, Mr. Holmes stated that his men came to work at 8 p.m., they worked for one hour, then rested from two to three hours, the average being two and a half; then they went on throughout the night, and generally got away about 11 a.m., so that their actual work was about twelve hours. Each man worked up five cwt. of flour, and there was no dinner baking on any day.

Considerable uproar here arose, in which a Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Franks took a leading part, the latter characterising Mr. Holmes's speech as a tissue of falsehoods. It having been ruled that the journeymen might ask questions, but not make speeches, they retired.

Mr. FREEHILL had attempted to adopt the system of day baking, but his attempt had turned out most unsatisfactory, and he found that it gave him no profit, but left him in a considerable loss. He would go far with the journeymen. He would have it enacted by law that no dinners should be baked in bakers' ovens on a Sunday. He would, as he always had done, give the journeyman the whole of the Sunday to himself, so that he might go to any place of worship he thought proper. He would give him this liberty till eleven o'clock at night on a Sunday; till that hour he should have the whole day to himself. He indignantly repudiated the notion of being a white slave driver. How could men who of their own free will were earning £187 4s. a year in this city be called slaves, or be compared to slaves. On week nights the men should attend at seven or eight o'clock. Let him then have his 500 lbs. of flour to work at, and then let him get through his baking as fast as he could, and without any consideration of dinner baking, go home to his rest and his family.

Mr. WEIR was quite surprised to read in Tuesday's *Herald* the wrong assertions which were made use of at the meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Association. The way that the rev. gentlemen addressed the meeting made the public believe that it was universal amongst the bakers to work on Sundays. I, for one, bake no dinners on Sunday for the public, and there was not an individual under his roof that worked for him but could go to a place of worship every Sunday throughout the year if he seemed so inclined. He had a warmer sympathy for his fellow man than to expect him to occupy that sacred day which the Almighty has set apart, not only for man but the brute creation, as a day of rest; and as for the twelve-hours system, he quite agreed with it, and that has been my time for some years, or as nearly as possible, Friday nights excepted. He gave his men good wages; the lowest wage was £2 18s. 6d., and from that upwards, to £3 8s. 6d. a week. It quite vexed him to read the speeches of that night comparing the master bakers to slave-drivers. We wish to let the public know that he, for one, repudiated all the statements that were made at the late meeting of the journeymen bakers. As for day or night work, he thought day work would not answer. He thought it would even be advantageous to the men themselves to be working in the cool of the evening, as New South Wales was of a different temperature to that of other colonies. He had hoped that the journeymen would see themselves it would be putting the employers greatly at an inconvenience to supply the bread the same day on which it was baked—in fact, it could not be done, and they all knew the difficulty of getting the people of Sydney to take stale bread. Look at the hot winds and dry weather they had in the summer time—in fact, it would not be worth sending out. He hoped with these few remarks, the journeymen would see that to dispense with nightwork would be quite impracticable.

Mr. BONES claimed attention for a few moments to some remarks which he wished to make on the matter now before them for consideration. He had been, he frankly confessed, opposed to the calling of this meeting, but he nevertheless desired it to be distinctly understood that, although he was disposed to do all that was practicable in falling in with the views of the journeymen bakers, he did not by any means place implicit credence in what had been said by them at the School of Arts, or believe that they were worked as hard as they had there made it appear. He had, on that morning, requested his two men to furnish him with statements as to their respective hours of labour in his establishment. One of them had informed him that he could not do so for the present; but the other (a man named Cummins,) had admitted to him that he was not employed for more than thirteen hours together,—that was reckoning the time taken for laying the sponge and all. The prosperity of their trade was, in point of fact, entirely in the hands of these journeymen, and the master bakers were frequently sufferers through their bad management in their work. His own trade, for instance, was not half what it had been through their mismanagement of materials; and other employers, he believed, had similar grounds for complaint. With respect to the night work which was complained of, he could only say that in England he had, in his more youthful days, worked for fourteen or fifteen hours on an average, and that most of that had been at night. In this climate the work, in the summer time at all events, must be done at night; if it were not, the persons so occupied would rather be up in Woolloomooloo gaol than be making bread. He had worked at all times and seasons, and was thus competent by experience to express his decided opinion. When he was himself a journeyman he had to sleep in the bakehouse, and, when wanted, was pulled off the bench where he lay sleeping during the process of fermentation. He had said to his workmen that he intended to take off ten shillings a week of their wages, and had, in point of fact, been compelled to reduce the wages of his men because his work had not been attended to with that care which it out to have had bestowed upon it. He mentioned this because he desired to show that there was a difference between what the journeymen had stated and the plain facts of the case. The men did not continuously labour for twelve hours a day—part of their supposed hours of labour might be, more or less, devoted to rest. He had no wish whatever to carry on dinner baking of a Sunday. It was a thing merely done to oblige customers. On such days, however, not more than one man was required to be present at the bakehouse in his establishment, who, in any case, would have to remain there in charge.

Mr. J. HAMILTON was a little disappointed in their meeting, considering that some preliminary arrangements might have been made for the occasion. As it was to rebut the statements which had been made they could do no more than individually, one after another, contradict what had been said. This might take some time, but it was what they ought to resolve upon doing, even if it should take them till midnight, to meet the ridiculous misstatements which had been made with an absolute negative. The twelve hours' system, for the securing of which this agitation was professedly designed, had been in use in his establishment for a long time past; and, in the time his men so worked, they turned out as much work as any correspondent number employed over a more extended space of time. To be sure they had wood and coal and hot water, &c., at their hands, and were thus not hindered or delayed in what they had to do. His journeymen worked at night at the making of bread; one of them worked at the biscuit making by day, and assisted the others, when required, of a Friday night. He thought no journeyman should work more than twelve hours, but considered that breadmaking must, of necessity, be carried on by night. If there were any bakers who worked their journeymen for eighteen hours, that he considered would be indeed a grievance. (A voice: "Confine yourself to your own business.") That was what he always desired to do. As to the cry which had been raised by the journeymen bakers about the Sunday baking, so far as they were concerned it was all bosh. One of those who so loudly complained of the thing, actually, on the Sundays, baked dinners on his own account at home. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. JOHN BENNETT, jun. said that, with the permission of the meeting, he would read a paper left with him by his father, who had quitted the room in consequence of being utterly worn out with the noise that prevailed at the early part of the meeting. The paper alluded to was to this effect:—"South Head Road, August the 9th, 1860. Mr. Chairman, I feel it my duty, after the statement made by the journeymen bakers, through their committee at the School of Arts on Monday last, to state that I have two journeymen who are employed on my premises as follows: They come in at nine o'clock in the evening, and leave between seven and eight in the morning; one returning alternately for an hour and half, except on Friday—on which day they come at eight, and both return on Saturday morning, making a total of seventy-three hours, which, divided by six, gives twelve hours and ten minutes to each man—from which is to be deducted one hour a day overtime, for which they receive extra pay. They come in addition four hours each alternate Sunday. Their wages are—£3 5s. and his bread to the first hand, and £2 10s. to the second hand. Neither of them carry out one loaf of bread. (Signed) JOHN BENNETT." In addition to this plain statement on the part of his father, he (Mr. J. Bennett, junior) had to remark that there was payment expressly made to the men for all overtime. He had made enquiries as to the time of work in his, or rather, his father's establishment, and had asked one of the parties how he had come to say that he had ever been worked for thirteen hours? To his (Mr. Bennett's) surprise he found that the party included in his thirteen hours of labour, those hours which he spent in sleep. With regard to Sunday baking, the master bakers would be glad indeed to give it up.

Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON, after alluding to the manner in which the business of making bread was managed in Liverpool and in Edinbugh, said that here, in this colony, very few bakers who worked at night had to work during the day. All that had been said by the reverend gentleman at the late public meeting was based upon unfounded representations, which those gentlemen should first have made the subject of examination. If they had examined the statistical data with which they had been furnished, they would have entertained opinions very different from those which they had expressed. They ought to have known that it was impossible to make any persons work for such times as those alleged. As regarded the proposal of making the bread during the day, in this climate, that was certainly not to be done all the year round. Far from the masters being the task-masters they were represented to be, it was they, indeed, who were the white slaves. He was not opposed to the twelve hours. The sponge, it was well known, took different times at different seasons of the year: in the summer three or four hours, and, in the spring time, nine or ten. He hoped if the journeymen did get the twelve hours that they would be as sharp as the journeymen at Edinburgh. Those men left the bakehouse as the bell sounded, whether the bread was in the oven or not. He thought the journeymen bakers ought to summon a public meeting, and so to elicit the necessary amount of public sentiment in opposition or in favour of stale bread. But hot bread was everywhere in demand. If the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson were to have first called upon the bakers, and have asked them to attend the meeting, he would have done much more good than he did do that evening. It was also very well for Mr. Parkes to speak in the way he did about hot rolls, the feasting upon which was described by that gentleman as a feeding upon journeymen's souls. The mode of baking it was desired to see had been tried, and found not to answer. It had been so tried by a Mr. Richland. And now they came to the daily papers: the *Herald*, and the old *Empire*. In the latter of these, no later than this morning, there had been a leader published against them, and in support of the movement. He had no sympathy with views so expressed. Why, he would ask, was not the paper brought out late in the evening, and night work so prevented? Such a paper would be a real "hot" paper, and one which would give the very latest news. But even these newspapers were not only got up at night, but even in some degree worked at on the Sundays. All these exertions were made to bring out a real hot paper for Monday morning. That was, to a great degree, uncalled for, since but little news could be reasonably expected to occur between Saturday night and Monday morning. After a few further remarks the speaker concluded by saying that he was willing to protest against Sunday baking, but was in favour of the twelve hours' time. He was quite willing that a petition should be got up in favour of an Act against Sunday baking, &c., and only desired that they should be secured against any journeyman baker coming (and by baking near them) injuring their trade. He begged to support Mr. Alderman Dunn, refuting all that had been said at the previous meeting.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON again censured the absence of resolutions. There was nothing to go forward to the world as the determinate opinion of that meeting.

Mr. QUEALEY said that his men worked from nine o'clock at night until between six and seven in the following morning. It was impossible for bakers to work at making bread during the day in this climate. He would himself rather work by night for a whole week than make bread for one day by day. Several bakers that he knew said that they would not work at their trade by day: it was difficult and distressing for them to do so. In hot weather the bread could hardly be handled as it was, and if worked in the day time would be running all about the shop. If a man of his worked at making bread by night, he would never expect him to do any work for him by day. When, at the bakehouse, they did not happen to be wanted, the men would seldom go home, or lie down and sleep—a thing they might easily do, because if inclined to oversleep themselves, they might arrange with the watchman in the street to rouse them up at any hour. Very often men would prefer to go to the public-house. Every sentence spoken against the master bakers at the late meeting, was a perfect falsehood. Mr. Quealey concluded by emphatically stating that he would not permit his men to spoil materials by attempting to work them up by day. The men were no slaves, but working men; and they were their employers, not their masters. Some of the class were, no doubt, respectable men, but a large proportion of them were familiar with the interior of the watchhouse. Amongst them there were not above thirty or forty men to whom employers could hand over the flour, &c., and be at all sure that the materials would not be spoiled.

Mr. CARMICHAEL then addressed the meeting, and expressed an unfavourable opinion about Mr. Byrnes, who gave the information as to the number of hours of work at the late meeting. He was willing to give the twelve hours, and also to do away with the Sunday dinner baking. He had not in his establishment above eight hours of continuous labour. The statistics given by Mr. Byrnes to the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson were all wrong. His men worked one hour, and slept two and a half alternately. In this way they got away at seven in the morning.

Mr. W. HAMILTON spoke highly of the two steady honest men he had in his employ. They came to his bakehouse at nine at night, and went away at nine in the morning—having, out of that time, two hours and a half for sleep. One of them came of a Sunday for the dinner baking, voluntarily enough. For himself he detested Sunday baking, and set his face against it. The accusation against the class to which he belonged was unfounded. His two men had both been with him for several years.

Mr. HARDY also spoke strongly against the Sunday baking, which he was obliged to give into, in order to prevent parties coming near his place, and, by doing what he did not, taking away his customers. His men were able to take three or four hours' sleep during the night. If the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson had obtained his information from a more trustworthy source he could not have said what he did.

Mr. GAFFNEY was happy to find that it was proposed to do away with Sunday dinner baking. The gentlemen who had figured so largely at the School of Arts were misinformed. If they had applied to the master makers they would have been better instructed in the facts of the case, and would not have been led to go in the humbugging style that they did.

Mr. WILLIAMSON thought the gentlemen at the School of Arts were very much to blame for taking the opinion of such a man as Mr. Byrnes. He had read the report of that meeting, and the statements made were falsehoods. If the arrangement were to be made that the journeymen bakers should come at four o'clock in the morning they would never come at all.

A vote of thanks was then moved for the chairman by Mr. HOLMES, who regretted that the medical men who were at the School of Arts the other day were not there that evening to see the healthy faces, and to hear the undeniably sound lungs of the objects of their solicitude. Any anxiety or misconception which they might entertain upon those points would have so been effectually done away with. As an old master baker, who for years in this city had employed bakers, he deemed it right to say that no such man had ever left his employment affected with disease contracted by his calling, neither had any such an one left his employment for Tarban Creek.

Mr. W. HAMILTON having seconded the motion, the vote of thanks was then given and duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminating at twenty-five minutes to seven p.m.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—A meeting of the members of the United Journeymen Bakers Association, was held yesterday afternoon at the Kangaroo Inn, George-street South. About forty members were present, and Mr. King was called to the chair. Mr. James Burnes, secretary to the association, stated that, at the recent meeting in the School of Arts, he had handed to the Rev. William Cuthbertson a statement, founded on evidence taken before the Association, of the average number of hours during which the journeymen bakers were employed. It would be seen by an advertisement since that meeting that the master bakers accused the journeymen of putting forward unfounded assertions; and when the Association saw this, they at once proceeded to collect fresh evidence. It was well known that since this movement on the part of the journeymen had been made, the masters had very considerably docked the time that they had previously insisted upon having from the men; and yet the evidence taken by the Association referred to the number of hours the men were employed during the last three weeks. They had taken evidence in relation to sixteen of the leading shops in Sydney, and striking an average of the number of hours worked in each, it came to rather more that sixteen hours daily. Now the statement made by Mr. Cuthbertson had been that the Journeymen were employed during fifteen hours daily; thus, the Association, in its desire not to overstate the case had been under rather than over the mark. He had further to mention that a resident of Pitt-street, Mr. Morris, had gone round to the householders of that street, between Market and King street, and had obtained the signature of nearly every one of them to a document expressing the determination of the parties to support this movement. (Cheers.) Mr. Morris, came forward and stated that he had attended the meeting at the School of Arts, and had been so impressed from the speeches with the fairness of giving the journeymen bakers the same chance as all others, that he had talked the matter over with some of his neighbours, and the result had been that he had drawn up a paper to the following effect:—"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Pitt-street, considering that the demands of the hard-working and ill-used journeymen bakers, are but just and very moderate, do hereby pledge ourselves to aid them in forwarding a system of twelve hours day work, and do hereby resolve not to deal with any party who is opposed to it." With this he had gone round in his own neighbourhood between King and Market streets, and in the course of a very short time he had got between thirty and forty signatures, in fact, the signature of almost every householder in the street. (Cheers.) From the brief conversation he had had with those who had signed they were determined, as resolutely as himself, to take their custom from those masters who would not come into this movement, and to give it to those who would. (Cheers.) Mr. A. Mann, then moved in pursuance of notice, "That the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. J. Pemell, M.L.A., for his kindness in presiding at the recent meeting." This was seconded by Mr. Davey, and carried. Votes of thanks were also given to Mr. Plunkett, Dr. Bland, Reverends. King, Cuthbertson, and Dr. Lang, Dr. Berncastle, and Mr. Windeyer; and to the *Herald* and *Empire* newspapers for their able reports. The meeting then separated.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WATERLOO.—The usual weekly meeting of the above Council was held on Tuesday evening, at the Council Chambers, Botany Road. Present: the chairman; councillors—Charet, Geddes, Byrne, Oates, Austin, Kittson, Rostron, and Bryant. The minutes of the Council having been read, councillor Bryant objected to their confirmation, on account, as he alleged, of some informality in the election of the Council clerk at the last meeting. This gave rise to considerable discussion, but it was ultimately agreed that in order to remove any doubt which might be entertained as to the validity of the election, a show of hands should be taken for the two candidates, for whom votes had been previously recorded, viz., Mr. P. C. Abbott and Mr. T. M. Slattery. The show of hands being equal, the chairman gave his vote in favour of Mr. Slattery, who was thereupon declared to be duly elected. The minutes were then confirmed. The chairman then read a letter from Mr. Slattery, returning thanks for the appointment. Councillor Byrne moved, "That fifty placards be printed and posted in the municipality, warning all parties against digging in the streets, opening drains, or stopping watercourses, except by the written permission of the chairman first had and obtained." Councillor Charet seconded the resolution. Councillor Geddes moved, as an amendment, that all the words after "streets" be struck out, and the following substituted: "carting away sand, loam, sods, or other material, without the written permission of the chairman." Councillor Bryant seconded the amendment, which was put and carried. The consideration of the petition from certain inhabitants of the southern portion of the Waterloo Estate was ordered to stand over for a month. The report from the Improvement Committee was referred back to that committee for further consideration. The letter from the Waverley Municipal Council, relative to assistance which might be required in the prosecution of a suit against a non-resident landholder, as to his liability under clause 81 of the Municipalities Act, was ordered to be considered in a fortnight. Councillor Bryant moved that the chairman be requested to communicate with the chairman of the Mud Bank and Cook's River Road Trust, relative to the clearing of certain culverts on the Botany Road. Councillor Oates seconded the motion, which was carried. Councillor Byrnes moved that the consideration of the tenders for surveying the municipality be postponed until the sanction of the Governor-General for the Council to raise a loan, had been obtained. Councillor Rostron seconded the motion, but after a brief discussion it was withdrawn, and the tenders having been read, it was decided that only those of Messrs. Boyle, M'Evoy, Snow, and Fawcett, should be considered eligible, and that the chairman should, as early as convenient, communicate with each of those gentlemen relative to the manner in which either of their tenders being accepted, they would be willing to perform the service required. The Council then adjourned.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and Co., request us to direct the attention of boot and shoe buyers, and the trade, to their sale, to take place this day, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp, at their sale rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

CONTINUATION SALE of General Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, &c., this day, at 12 o'clock.—Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, outfitters, and the trade to their sale, to take place this day, commencing at 12 o'clock, at their sale rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

OFFLEY'S Port Wine, Spirits, Beer, &c.—We are requested to direct the attention of merchants, shippers, wine and spirit merchants, and others, to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale of the above, at their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, this day. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

THE EAGLE OF BOULOGNE.

(From the Saturday Review, March 31.)

THE Imperial bird has played over again its performance at Boulogne. It has once more taken wing to soar in quest of a grand idea, and, while the world gazed upward, and Imperialist poetesses fell into dithyrambics, it has again alighted in the sausage shop. The European community shouts and hoots to make the majestic robber relinquish his booty. The poetesses write supplementary odes in a pensive strain, stating that, owing to the unworthiness of the world, the grand idea is unavoidably postponed. But the sausage is triumphantly borne off. We are bound to add that nothing could be cleverer. It is the masterpiece of a life devoted to the realisation of grand ideas. The Eldest Son of the Church has sanded the sugar and watered the rum to perfection; and he may now come down with some satisfaction to keep a pious Easter. The skill with which our Government were induced to believe that the annexation of Savoy was an open question, to be settled by universal suffrage or the judgment of the Powers, till the Commercial Treaty was irrevocably settled, will be recognised by all France as a stroke of true greatness. The only move the beauty of which we cannot entirely appreciate is the insolently absurd reason given by Louis Napoleon for putting force upon his inclinations and refusing to cede Chablais and Faucigny to the Swiss. Is it that, from a too indiscriminate indulgence in fiction, he has lost his taste for probability? Or does he merely desire to add the pleasure of openly trampling on the laws of veracity to the pleasure of openly trampling on the laws of justice? We are reminded of the quibble about the rule of succession to property in Brabant which Louis XIV. threw in the face of Spain, when, in defiance of all the decencies of rapine, he seized the Spanish Netherlands. The language of Louis XIV. in those days was the arrogant language of a great bully feeling himself very strong. Towards the end of his reign his language was somewhat humbler, and that of his successors was humbler still. Freedom from conscience is a source of tremendous power till the world becomes aware of it. Then it turns to a source of corresponding weakness.

It will be observed that, so far as Louis Napoleon is concerned, the annexation of Savoy to France, as it was the main object, so it would have been the main result of the war in Italy. By the Treaty of Villafranca, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena would again have become Austrian Grand Duchies. The Austrian armies would then, upon the first occasion, have rushed back from the Quadrilateral over the defenceless plains of Lombardy like the tide of the sea returning over a flat. They would have returned, not only to reconquer, but to punish; and the latter state of Italy would have been ten times worse than her first. The Italian patriots, called forth by frothy manifestoes to fight by the side of the French Emperor for his idea, would have found the idea realized for him in the acquisition of a new province, and for them in the *carcere duro* and the scaffold. Other "oppressed nationalities" may learn from their example that the fable of the horse and the stag, however trite, is true, and that to call in foreign arms, if it seems the shortest, is not the surest road to emancipation. The disinterested love of other people's liberty is not very common in the political world, and it could scarcely be expected to glow with peculiar fervour in the ruler who peoples with victims Lambessa and Cayenne. Fortunately things have taken a turn very different from that described by the fiat of Villafranca. The Italians, so long supposed incapable of sustained and united effort, have displayed qualities in the hour of need which have for ever won their freedom and fixed the admiration of the world. Under the utmost pressure of French influence, with the terror of Austrian vengeance in the background, they have refused to return to the delegated dominion of Austria, or to become a satrapy of France. This is the theme for poets to celebrate, if poets want a political theme. This it is which will make the Italian war, on the whole, in spite of the infamies with which it has closed, a bright episode in history. The friends of liberty can scarcely find time to deplore the loss of Savoy, or reflect on the danger of Switzerland for joy that a free Italian nation is born into the world.

It would be rather a metaphysical curiosity to enquire exactly in what pickle our Ministers are left. They have gratuitously taken blackness to their bosom, and we cannot conscientiously say they are the whiter for the embrace. The commercial treaty was one which, under any circumstances, they had better not have made. The advantage conceded by it to France was certain to be construed by that nation, like every other concession, not as the gift of magnanimity, but as the tribute of fear. It would not unreasonably be so construed at a time when the very Government that offers it is calling on the nation in whose name it is offered to pay large sums and form volunteer corps as a protection against French aggression. France has armed to the teeth to attack or menace her neighbours, and we, in common with other nations, are arming on our side that we may set her attacks at defiance and give her menaces to the wind. This state of things is not consistent with flirtation, as we hope by this time even the Premier is aware. Happily, while the flirtation has been going on, the rifle has not been neglected. The country has no fault to find with the present Government on that score. Neither do we doubt for a moment that the announcement of Lord John Russell was deliberate and sincere, and that a course of policy is now to be entered on which, without involving any intrigues against the natural greatness and influence of France, or any insults to her honour, shall put bounds at once to her delirious ambition. It is late, no doubt, to enter on this course when Russia, by a master-stroke of infamous policy, has been completely estranged from the European community—when Austria is alienated and sulky—and when the commercial interests of this country have been compromised by the commercial treaty. But Prussia and the rest of Germany still remain true to the cause of nations, with indelible memories of former French occupation burnt into their very soul. There still remains Switzerland, not unmindful of Granson and Morat, nor incapable, with her free population of riflemen, of making the master of 700,000 conscripts feel the difference between fighting against a wooden army of mercenaries and fighting against an injured nation. Lord Palmerston has paid his court at Compiègne, as his rival has more recently paid his court at Plombières; but at least he is an English gentleman, and we may hope that he knows how to make the betrayers of his confidence feel that they have broken the laws of honour.

The error of Ministers in trusting Louis Napoleon thus far would be inconceivable, had it not been almost universal. The few who have been preserved from it throughout have been preserved not by any superior political sagacity, but by simple faith in the commonest laws of human nature and the commonest rules of honour. They shrunk from the contact of a convicted criminal in public as they would in private affairs, and refused to believe that a life spent in conspiracy could produce any character but that of an inveterate conspirator. The success of this adventurer in his own country is not so easily accounted for, and to analyse its causes will be at once the most curious and the most melancholy task of the historian of these times. It must be remembered that his' success has not been political only, but moral. He has triumphed over the honour of our nation, or at least of our upper classes, as well as over the skill of our diplomatists. Not only has he drawn us into a war with Russia for his interest, estranged Austria, annexed Savoy—he has seen the leaders of both parties in the House of Commons among his courtiers; he has gone in triumph through the streets of London; he has figured as the most honoured guest of the English Sovereign; he has hung up his banner and set his escutcheon beside the banner and escutcheon of the Black Prince, and he wears the Garter on his knee. National morality enfeebled by sentimentalism, national honour corrupted by stagging and stock-jobbing, jaded luxury welcoming a new sensation, effeminacy craving for something strong, and taking violence for strength—these may, perhaps, be reckoned among the causes of this great backsliding of the English nation. The success of swindling speculators and political sharpers heralded the success of the great *Chevalier d' Industrie* of all. Our sincere desire to find a cordial ally in France, and our honest hatred of the hypocritical ambition of the late Emperor of Russia, must also, in fairness, be allowed to have contributed to the delusion, and to have redeemed the fault. But let all this pass for the present. Now, at all events, we are all of one mind; and as the Government cannot at present be changed for the better, there is nothing for us but to support it vigorously in its difficulties, and to show that, though England is not a centralized despotism, she can, in face of the public enemy, be a united nation.

ECONOMIC BUILDING.

(From the Farm and Garden.)

BY B. HERSCHEL BABBAGE.

IN the *Register* of June, 1857, there was a brief notice of a new and cheap description of concrete employed by a French architect, Monsieur Coignet, which struck me at the time as promising to be a useful building material for this colony. Having occasion this autumn to make an addition to one of my wine cellars, I determined to try this concrete, and, as the result of my experience will, I doubt not, be found useful to others, I have drawn up a slight sketch of my proceedings.

The internal dimensions of the concrete building I erected are 21 feet long and 8 feet 9 inches wide in the clear, the walls are 6 feet 9 inches high, and the roof consists of concrete arch 9 feet 4 inches high at the crown. One of the sides is formed by the garden wall, which is of cob 15 inches thick, against which a lining of concrete 1 foot thick was built. The opposite wall is of concrete 18 inches in thickness, as is one of the ends, the other end abuts against a cob building, which was also fortified by a thin wall of concrete. The concrete roof is formed inside with a pointed arch, consisting of two segments 6 feet 9 inches in radius, the rise at the crown being 5 feet, whilst externally it is dressed off to a double slope, like a common roof. The thickness of the arch is 11 inches at the crown, 1 foot 10½ inches at the springing, and 6 inches in the thinnest part, which is at about two-thirds up. I have been particular in giving these dimensions, because no concrete roof of this form has, as far as I am aware, been hitherto constructed.

The foundations were dug out in the form of a trench, 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, and filled in up to the surface of the ground with ordinary concrete, consisting of one part of North Adelaide lime and seven parts of gravel and sand, taken from the bed of a creek. Upon this foundation a durable frame about two feet six inches high, and ten feet long, similar to those used for making *pisé* work on the continent, was fixed, the sides 18 inches apart, into which the concrete for the walls was thrown and well rammed in layers of about one foot in thickness. This concrete was made according to the proportions adopted by Coignet, and was mixed in the following manner:—Seven parts of sand and gravel and three parts of common earth were mixed together, and formed into a ring, inside of which one part of unslacked lime was put. Sufficient water was then poured in to slack the lime and convert it into a paste. After being allowed to stand for an hour or so the whole heap was thoroughly mixed together, and more water added if necessary, so as to make the concrete sufficiently moist to ram into all the corners of the frame. After being turned over with shovels it was thrown into the frame and rammed.

The concrete for the arched roof was formed of the same proportions as that of the foundations—namely, 7 of gravel and sand to 1 of lime, thoroughly mixed together in the same manner as the concrete for the walls. The ribs for the centres were made of 1½-inch deal and were four feet apart, 1½-inch planks being laid upon them to receive the concrete, which was rammed into layers like arch stones, and brought to the slope of the roof outside with shovels. For economy, about 14 feet of the arch was built first, and the centres were then struck and shifted forward to build the remaining portion. The feet of the ribs were supported by wedges in order to allow of the centres being gradually eased.

That portion of the concrete of the walls which was made during the warm weather set sufficiently to allow of the frames being shifted on the following day, but during wet weather it was found necessary to leave them for two or three days. In order to tie the walls together at the angles, two pieces of 2-inch hoop iron three feet long, were built horizontally into each wall at the corner, and were rivetted to the corresponding pieces of the wall at right angles, making a kind of gridiron in the angle; the further ends of the hoop iron were turned up for about an inch, to give them a better hold in the wall. Only one set of these ties were put in; but if I were making another building I should be inclined to put them in about every five feet in height.

The concrete of the arch being made with a larger proportion of lime set quicker than the Coignet's concrete, but I did not think it safe to stack the centres before three weeks had elapsed from the completion of either portion of the arch. On both occasions after easing the wedges and finding that the arch evinced no signs of any settlement I proceeded at once to remove the centres.

It has been justly observed that very often more is learned from a failure truly described than from a successful experiment, and as my object in going into these details is to enable any one who may be inclined or obliged to become his own builder, I will proceed to point out the mistakes I made in not sufficiently supporting the middle portion of the centres, and in making the concrete for the first portion of the arch far too wet. Being accustomed to arches of stone and brick, in building which it is an object to key them in as soon as possible, so as to relieve the centres from a portion of the weight. I pushed on the concrete of the first 14 feet of the arch, so as to complete it in two days; the consequence was that the centres settled a little at the crown, and the weight of the wet concrete slightly pushed out the 18-inch wall, cracking it at the angle, and thus suggesting to me the use of the hoop-iron ties, which I adopted in the next portion I built. In settling, a slight crack was opened in the outside of the arch, at about two feet above the springing. A few days sufficed for the concrete partially to set, and no more movement took place; but as a matter of caution, before striking the centres, I built two concrete buttresses, two feet square and six feet high, against the 18-inch wall to support the thrust of the arch. The other wall, consisting of 15 inches of cob with 12 inches only of concrete was not affected by the settlement, and I did not, therefore, build any additional supports to it. I believe that the 18-inch wall would have supported the arch very well without the buttresses, but I was afraid to risk it in a first attempt. After the centres were struck, which was done in three and a half weeks from the completion of this arch, not the slightest appreciable settlement occurred. Warned by my experience with the first length of the arch, I took a week to the second one, and built hoop-iron ties, as above described, into the walls, just below the springing. This portion of the arch was built during the wet weather, but it has set equally well with the first portion, and the centres were removed after standing the same time, namely, three and a half weeks.

The cracks on the outside of the arched roof were pointed with mortar made with blood instead of water, which set very rapidly, and a thin coat of common mortar was spread over the two slopes of the roof to make them smooth, which I intend to cover with a whitewash made of blood and lime, to enable it the better to resist the rain. The concrete arch was commenced on the 19th April, and completed on the 26th of May, and the centres finally removed on the 13th of June, so that it has had some very unfavourable weather to contend against; but since the cracks were pointed, it has completely kept out all the rain. Both the concrete made with a mixture of earth, after Coignet's receipt, and that made only of gravel, sand, and lime, have set very well, and promise with time to become as hard as a rock. I believe that concrete walls, properly made,—not the mortar walls used in Norwood, &c., are more solid and durable than the ordinary stone and brick walls in use in this colony, while a concrete roof has the advantage, not only of being fireproof, but of being, what is of great importance in this climate, exceedingly cool. In making larger buildings in this way, I should advise the introduction of light iron tie-rods, to assist the walls to resist the thrust of the arched roof, and I should have no hesitation in making buildings of more than one story, in which case the floors should be made of a concrete arch with iron ties, and might be faced with cement and painted in oils in the Italian fashion so as to do away with the necessity for carpets in the hot weather. Concrete affords great facilities for introducing buttresses and other projections in building; and has, moreover, the great advantage of affording a surface to which stucco adheres so intimately as to become a portion of the wall itself, so that there is no danger of its peeling off as it sometimes does from a stone building.

In point of economy there is no comparison between concrete and other buildings. My Coignet's walls cost 2s. 6d. a square yard for labour and materials, whilst even for a cob wall I paid 3s. 6d., and an eighteen inch stone wall cost 8s. a square yard. The economy of a concrete roof is also striking. My arched roof cost £2 a square yard, being less than half the expense of a shingle roof; and, of course, considerably cheaper in proportion than either iron or slate. I should, however, state that I did not take the expense of the wooden frames or the centreing into the calculation, as the same ones might have been used for a dozen other buildings. I should also mention that I had only half a mile to go for sand and gravel, but on the other hand, as a set-off, I had to send six miles for the lime.

With reference to the use of concrete for building, it may not be known to the generality of your readers that the domes of the Pantheon and of St. Peter's, at Rome, are both built of concrete. The one 130 feet and the other 80 feet in diameter. An instance of the solidity of concrete came under my own notice in pulling down, to make a railway station, a portion of the walls of Prato, a town near Florence. These walls (dating from the middle ages) are built of concrete with occasional courses of bricks, and the concrete was so hard that we were obliged to blast it with powder in order to pull it down. I believe that the great secret in making concrete is to use good lime and thoroughly to mix the materials, and it is then, as these examples show, almost imperishable.

Some time or other building in concrete will, I have little doubt, supersede all other modes for ordinary buildings, and from the experience I have had I can confidently recommend it; it would certainly prove to be a great saving to the Government here, if it were adopted for the various police-stations, local court buildings, post-offices, &c., required for the rural districts.

Settlers at a distance from towns, who find it difficult to procure skilled workmen, I strongly recommend to try this economic building; and even for stations in the bush when, as often is the case, limestone is to be found. Concrete buildings would be nearly, if not quite, as cheap as log huts, and whilst being infinitely more comfortable, they would, being fire-proof, set at defiance all the attempts of the blacks to burn them, and thus, in case of an attack, enable their inmates to hold out until help arrived; in fact, to parties about to build, I say, try concrete.

THE WINES OF FRANCE.

IN the days of Queen Anne, ere Mr. Methuen made that unfortunate treaty with Portugal which weaned the English of the upper and middle classes from their ancient love of the light, unintoxicating but generous wines of France, and drove them for substitutes to the doctored and adulterated vintages of Spain and Portugal, their fashionable drinks were burgundy and claret.

But, if burgundy were a favourites with the *bons vivants*, claret was held in still greater repute, doubtless for the sufficient reason to such solid and assiduous drinkers as our forefathers, that the head suffered less from three or four bottles of bordeaux than from one or two of burgundy. But claret, or "*clairet*," was the name only of the thousand wines of the fruitful districts of Médoc. It is not easy to trace the period when it first became the English name for all the red Bordeaux wines, but it is clear that it was very early in the intercourse between the countries. The untravelled Englishman of the present day—the man of port and sherry, gin and beer—knows but of one claret, like his fathers before him, and is ignorant of the fact that claret and bordeaux are to some extent convertible terms in this country, though not in France; and that Bordeaux and Médoc produce white wines which not even an Englishman would call claret. Bordeaux is the capital of the claret-producing country, as Dijon is that of the sunny region which bestows on the world the rich gift of burgundy. The people of Bordeaux, as well as those of Paris and of all France, Burgundy excepted, speak of the wines of the Côte-d'Or and the Rhone as too *capiteux*, or heady, for ordinary drink. And it has been remarked by physicians that, wherever burgundy of the stronger kinds is the common beverage, there is more or less of gout to be found among the people, but that gout is almost an unknown disease among the drinkers of bordeaux wines. In Paris, where Bordeaux wines are more generally consumed than their more potent rivals of the Saône and Rhone, gout, if known even by name, is looked upon as a peculiarly English disease, and one not to be feared by those who drink bordeaux. And it should be understood that bordeaux is not an article of luxury in France, but of ordinary diet, an article as necessary to health as water itself, and almost as cheap to a Frenchman who contents himself with ordinaire as porter or stout is to an Englishman. The red wines of Bordeaux may be classified as follows:—

Bordeaux ordinaire
Saint Emillion
Médoc
Saint Julien
Pichon Longueville
Château Latour
Cos Destournel
Bordeaux Rozan
Grand Larose

Saint Estephe
Margaux
Bordeaux Ségur
Leoville
Brane Mouton
Château Margaux
Château Laffitte
Pontet Cannet
Haut Brion

The ordinary red wines of Bordeaux are in most seasons exceedingly plentiful. Not being exported to any extent, and being in little repute in foreign countries, the peasant and the labourer are enabled to drink them both at breakfast and at dinner. The English song which says—

> Would you rob a poor man of his beer?

would have to be rendered into French, if it were to be made intelligible—

> Would you rob a poor man of his wine?

for it is the poor who drink wine, and consider it a necessary of existence—just as much as an English washerwoman does her tea. And this wine, sour and thin as it appears to uninitiated tastes, is full of nutritive virtue, and only requires closer acquaintanceship with its novel flavour to be as thoroughly relished here as it is in the country of its birth. It might be, and doubtless will be, delivered at the custom house on the Thames at the rate of five pence a bottle, exclusive of duty, as soon as Mr. Gladstone's Budget comes into operation. Of this class of wine the quantities with which Bordeaux and its neighbourhood can supply the people of this country are almost illimitable;—not a doctored wine, nor a wine compounded of sloe leaves and logwood, or any viler chemical and admixture, but the pure juice of the grape. It is with the choicer and more expensive wines of the Château Margaux, the Château Laffitte, the Château Latour, and the Château Larose that the fraudulent vendors—not growers—ply their disreputable trade. The common clarets are so cheap that it does not pay to adulterate them, so that he who calls for "ordinaire" and pays the ordinaire price, either at home or abroad, need be under no apprehension of adulteration. It is otherwise with respect to the choice and celebrated vintages. The area and product of the great vignobles are so small, and their renown so great, that dishonest traders resort to the aid of chemistry to imitate their flavour and aroma, and palm off upon Frenchmen, as well as upon foreigners, the commonest wines (good in themselves if not tampered with), at the prices of the *premiers crus*. He who imagines that he drinks genuine château margaux or château laffitte at a Parisian restaurant, a Greenwich tavern, a London club, or at the sumptuous table of some patrician or plebeian millionaire, drinks but too commonly an imitation fabricated in the cellars of Bordeaux—a wine worth perhaps two or three shillings a bottle, but sold to the consumer at eight or nine. In a recent pleasure trip to the beautiful city of Bordeaux—next to Paris the fairest city in France—the writer of these lines and some friends took a drive through the famous districts of Médoc that produce the commonest as well as the finest clarets. It was in the month of September, ere the grapes had fully ripened, and the road lay through a succession of vineyards, or rather of vinefields, for they were quite unenclosed. The vine plants were not of the average height of the barley or corn-stalks of England. At short intervals the grapes and vine leaves were dabbed with a light green mixture, apparently sprinkled with a painter's brush. This having excited our curiosity as to its meaning and purpose, we were informed by our driver that it was a nauseous, but not deleterious, mixture sprinkled on in this manner all through the vignobles, but especially at the roadsides, as some little security against the ravages of dogs. These animals are quite as fond of grapes as the fox in Æsop's fable, but are apt to become disgusted with them if they once get a mouthful of fruit with the paint upon it. On the high road from Bordeaux to Puvillac are situated almost all the most famous vignobles—the Château St. Julien, the Château Laffitte, the Château Latour, and the Château Margaux. Our party stopped at the latter—perhaps the most noted of them all for the excellence of its wine, and the care bestowed upon its manufacture. The château belongs to M. Aguado, Marquis de la Marismas, the son of the celebrated banker and financier of the same name, by whose steward, in the absence of the family, we were received with the hospitality accorded to strangers in all such show-places, escorted over the house, the cellars, and the vineyards, and initiated into some of the mysteries of vine-culture, the vine-press, and the manufacture of the most luxurious and costly clarets. No tricks are played at Château Margaux or Château Laffitte, or at any of the high-class vignobles. The interests at stake are too important to be risked, even if commercial probity and honour were disregarded. At the château we learned the fact—which it may not be uninteresting to record—that the pure wine of the Château Margaux rarely comes to market. We were shown the books, from which it was quite clear that the ordinary customer and the wine merchant have seldom a chance of obtaining any quantity of it. The King of Prussia was inscribed for the whole vintage of one year, with the exception of a few dozens reserved for the use of the château itself, and for that of a little wayside auberge closely adjoining. The Emperor of Russia, the Pope, and other sovereigns of Europe were inscribed for the whole vintage of successive years in like manner. And the house of Rothschild followed the Royal and Imperial example, and took its chance of obtaining years in advance the wine so highly prized. The "merchants of Bordeaux" were also inscribed in the book as customers for a year's wine; but at the period of our visit their turn to be served would not arrive for seven years, when, and when only, the general customer would have a chance of procuring the genuine article. The kings and potentates of Europe buy this wine not merely for their own consumption, but to give away in presents to successful generals, ministers, or diplomatists, together, perhaps with a jewelled snuff box, or a cross and star of some order of chivalry.—When any of these personages die, and their effects are sold off by their family or executors, the real chateau margaux comes into the possession of amateurs or the public. But it is only at such times that there is any chance—except at long intervals when the wine-merchants of Bordeaux are the purchasers of the vintage—for outsiders, however wealthy. The chateau margaux of commerce is but too often mere margaux—a very good wine made in the same neighbourhood, but not worth half or a third of the price of the genuine article. At the little auberge where our party lunched we had some real wine of the chateau, at eight francs a bottle—a wine that, if it could be procured for the English market in any quantities could not well be retailed, even under Mr. Gladstone's tariff, for less than nine or ten shillings a bottle.

The white wines of Bordeaux, ranging in price in the city of Bordeaux itself from one franc to fifteen francs a bottle, are—Grave, Barsac, Lur Saluces, Château d'Yquem, Sauterne, Haut Barsac, Sauterne (sparkling).

It is not likely that many of these will be largely imported into this country, though grave and barsac are wines that deserve to be known to the uttermost ends of the earth, and that might be delivered in the Thames, all charges paid except duty, at less than a franc a bottle. The château yquem, a delicious wine, is worth fifteen francs a bottle in Bordeaux; and when any English bon-vivant, desirous of giving a good dinner in London, sees it in the list of mine host, or of his club, at seven or eight shillings a bottle, he may be tolerably certain that it is sauterne only, and not yquem. Sauterne is a delicious wine, but the *gourmet* ought to be able to procure it at three or four shillings a bottle.

Burgundy and Bordeaux are the two varieties which, in their commoner sorts, may be expected to be largely introduced into Great Britain. Should they ever become, as it is to be hoped they will, articles of as much necessity as tea or coffee—articles of ordinary diet, and not of luxury—the ill-feeling of ages engendered by our stupid, but happily defunct, system of purposely restricted trade with our nearest neighbour will be rapidly removed; and war between Great Britain and France will appear as barbarous an anachronism as a war between England and Scotland. It is a proud thing for Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cobden to have linked their names to such a beneficent revolution; and hereafter the treaty between France and Great Britain, and the abandonment by Napoleon III. of the old prohibitive system—under the effects of which France was so rapidly becoming a nation of mere shopkeepers, and losing the capacity and the spirit for foreign trade, and for commerce itself, understood in the widest sense of the word—will perhaps be found to resound more to his personal fame and to the stability of his dynasty than Magenta and Solferino, and fifty other such brilliant but unsatisfactory victories.—*Illustrated London News.*

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 7th August, 1860.

TENDERS are invited for the following PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. For full particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of additions to Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta. Construction of a pier at foot of Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 14th August.
Erection of gaol at Armidale.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th September.
Erection of gaol at Albury.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th September
Designs for new Houses of Parliament.	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 1st August, 1860.

SALE OF TOLLS—GUNDAGAI FERRY.—To be sold, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August instant, at the Police Office, Gundagai, by public auction, the Tolls and Dues to be taken at the Ferry, or at any Bridge that may be opened for public traffic, in lieu of such ferry, over the river Murrumbidgee, at Gundagai, as amended by proclamation, dated the 24th ultimo, for thirty-six calendar months, from the 1st day of January next, to the 31st day of December, 1863.

For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

W. M. ARNOLD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF UNASSESSED PASTORAL RUNS IN THE DISTRICT OF GWYDIR.—The holders of unassessed runs, in the district of Gwydir, are informed that Mr. EDWARD SHARP has been appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the due estimation of the grazing capabilities of such runs in the manner required by law; and they are invited to communicate to that officer, at Warialda, at their earliest convenience, the names and places of residence of the gentlemen whom they desire to nominate as assessors to act on their behalf, in the completion of such valuations.

(Signed) A. G. M'LEAN,
Acting Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 7th August.

IT is hereby intimated that Mr. EDWARD SHARP has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, to report on tenders for runs in the district of Gwydir; and it is requested that persons whose tenders for runs, in that district, have yet to be disposed of, will communicate to Mr. Sharp, at Warialda, any information in their power, beyond what their tenders contain, that may facilitate his speedily reporting on such tenders.

(Signed) A. G. M'LEAN,
Acting Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, August 7th.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium.	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid......	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid......	0 0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, 15th February, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established upwards of half a century.
Subscribed and Invested Capital, £1,600,000
Annual income, 170,000, and rapidly increasing.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £20,000.

Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—

With warranty not to repair, 7s 6d. per cent per annum.

With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annuities, upon terms and rates of the most liberal and beneficial character to policy-holders. Prospectuses and every information at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and at the branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Launceston.

J. G. WALLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,259,760.

Income for 1850, £197,188; invested funds, £401,490.

Directors for Australasia:

A. Ross, Esq., J.P. | James Gill, Esq.
C. Bradshaw, J.P. | A. B. Whyte, Esq.

Superintendent, James Rattray, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The rates charged in Australasia ar ethe same as those in England.

The attention of intending assurers is specially invited to this company's half credit table, by which only one-half the premium is payable for the first five years, the whole sum assured being payable at death without deduction.

Rates for the first five years on the half credit system:—

20	£0 18 2	40	£1 12 6
30	1 4 0	50	2 6 6

Forms of proposal and rates for intermediate ages can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.

WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months

and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)

Paid-up capital £500,000

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—

Paid-up capital £750,000
Reserved fund 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portions of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales. 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Parramatta-street Branch.—The Public are hereby informed that a BRANCH of this bank has been THIS DAY OPENED, in the southern part of the city, at the corner of Parramatta and Botany streets.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd July.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th June.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up capital £1,250,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		For Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...		2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ...	...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ...	...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ...	...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Lawrence Town (Elbow), Clarence River.—THOMAS BAWDEN begs leave to inform his friends residing in the Clarence, Richmond, and New England districts, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Hotel, and trusts, by assiduity, and civility, to merit a share of their patronage.

Lawrence Town being the nearest point of debarkation to New England, Richmond River, and the Clarence gold-fields, travellers en route for those places will do well to put up at the Commercial. Visitors to this establishment will find that everything will be done to make them think themselves at home. The subordinates will be found civil and attentive, and that great desideratum of travellers—viz., a good table—may be relied on; in addition to which the wines, spirits, and beers are of the very best quality obtainable in the Sydney market.

The Stabling will be found of the first class, with a plentiful supply of all descriptions of fodder. In fact, T. B. will endeavour by every means in his power to render the accommodation at this Hotel unequalled in these districts and unsurpassed out of Sydney; and he feels confident that one visit will satisfy the most fastidious on that point.

Persons travelling up the country can be supplied with horses for hire.

The charges will be strictly moderate.

Note—The first wharf at the Elbow.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S CORDIAL BALM OF CINCASSIA, for invigorating debilitated constitutions, and the cure of diseases resulting from the follies of youth. Price 11s., and 33s. per bottle, 37, Elizabeth-street.

MR. LOUIS ESKELL, has just received from one of the firm in England, the Vulcanite Coral Suction Palates, which have received her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Can be had at 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TEN POUNDS FOR A SET OF TEETH complete.—Mr. L. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, is enabled to supply teeth upon the new vulcanite system, without wires, or other unsightly fastenings. They are perfectly incorrodible, will never change colour or decay. Their resemblance to the human teeth is inimitable. Upon this new principle, neither teeth nor stumps are extracted, or the slightest pain given whatever.

ADVICE GRATIS.—Teeth extracted every morning, from 9 to 10. Children's teeth attended to every Saturday morning, from 9 to 11, gratis, by Mr. L. ESKELL, 21, Hunter-street.

ESTABLISHED 1820.—FOSS, SON, and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 219, Pitt-street North, beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have re-opened their retail and dispensing establishment, and solicit the same amount of patronage as previously bestowed. The dispensing department will be conducted under the supervision of one of the principals. The establishment has been replenished with new stock and a large assortment of patent medicines, perfumery &c. Sydney, May 30th 1860.

CURE FOR "BAD TEMPER"—HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder, is the cheapest, easiest, and most efficacious washing preparation ever invented. A penny packet is equal to ten pennyworth of soap, and a week's wash may be done in a few hours!!! It saves at least fifty per cent. In its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing; and is less injurious to the fabric than the best soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything.

Sold by most grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, EDWARD WHITBY, 25, Flinders'-lane East, Melbourne. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. Thomas Walsh
Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace.
Orange—Mr. James Dale.
Wellington—Mr. H. J. Lambert.
Mudgee, Rylstone, Meroo, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Riversford, and the Oaks—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers, Camden.
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Kiandra, Snowy River—Mr. J. B. Stormer
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Adelong—
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shell Harbour—Mr. E. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma and Nimity Bell—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Adderninium, Maneroo—Mr. F. M. Stokes.
Bungendore—
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth.
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Tumut—Messrs. R. Jahn and Co.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. J. H. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Caladoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton and Toowoomba—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Asser
Gayndah—Mr. T. S. Sudlow.
Glen Quin, Galligal—Mr. William Maguire.
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Cundletown, Manning River—Messrs. Scott and Cornish
Glen Innis—Mr. James Martin
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Richmond River—Mr. Ross, postmaster
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton—Mr. Thomas Fisher.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser
Walcha—Mr. J. H. Daniel, storekeeper.
Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington and Nelson, ditto—Captain Tinley
London—Mr. F. Alger, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-st.

THE TRADE are informed that the Stock of the undersigned will be continued to be SOLD at low prices during the month of August, after which it will be submitted to tender.

RAY, GLAISTER, and CO.

Five per cent. discount allowed for prompt cash.
Market-street, August 1st.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Lo'e trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

GLENDRONACH WHISKY. — This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

WANTED, PURCHASERS for first-class Burton and Edinburgh Ales, guaranteed, and subject to approval, £5 10s. per hogshead, usual prices £7 10s. per hogshead. The undersigned having had the above-named beers placed in his hands by the importers for immediate sale, who is compelled to realise—thus the reduction in price. GOLDSMITH, Wholesale Wine and Spirit and Porter Merchant, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite the Markets. N.B.—Country orders, with remittances, or Sydney references, punctually attended to. Terms, cash.

3000 BALTIC DEALS, solid, and cut to order
60,000 feet 1½, 1 and ½ inch, T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ½ inch dressed clear pine
20,000 feet 1 inch ditto dressed carpenters' boards
00,000 feet cedar, in log and cut, cheap
90,000 feet kauri, in boards and cut to order
2,500 panel and glass doors, glazed windows, &c.
30,000 feet mouldings, architraves, skirtings, rolls, &c.
50,000 feet hardwood, palings, shingles, battens, &c.
GOODLET and CO., Erskine and Parramatta streets.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. M. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, by private contract, best BANGOR SLATES, all sizes, viz., 16 x 10 to 24 x 12. FRITH and PAYTEN, Pitt-street.

COAL—A CARGO of 90 tons, Newcastle Coal and Copper Company's Coal for SALE, by ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

COALS.—Coals, of best quality, at prices satisfactory to purchasers. Shoobert's Wharf, Sussex-street.

CAMDEN Oaten Pressed HAY for SALE. STEPHEN SUTTER, Baltic Wharf.

IRON WATER TANKS.—On SALE, a fresh parcel. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

MAYNE'S Patent Breaking SADDLE, invented by Captain Mayne. Manufactured solely by the patentees, HALL and ALDERSON, 221, Elizabeth-st.

FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES FOR DISPOSAL, in the centre of George-street.
Fixtures to be taken at a valuation, and the whole, or portion of the stock-in-trade, likewise suitable for a draper, outfitter, milliner, &c., &c.
N.B.—Monthly lease. Rent very moderate.
For full particulars apply to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer and commission agent, No 7, Wynyard-street.

STORE WETHERS.—1500 splendid Store Wethers for SALE, at Homebush. THOMAS DAWSON, 421, George-street, Sydney, and Homebush.

FOR SALE, the run known as UNDERCLIFF in the Clarence district, distant about 140 miles from Grafton.

This run adjoins the well-known stations of Maryland, Koreelah, and Acacia Creek, and the country consists of good open ridges, the timber chiefly ironbark; it is abundantly watered and the improvements consist of sheep overseer's residence, and four out-stations, with substantially built slab huts and bough yards at each, and about 20 hurdles.

With the run will be sold 9403 sheep (more or less). For further particulars, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

GLENMORE STATIONS, Fitzroy River.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock, viz.,
5000 sheep, and about
100 head of cattle.
The improvements are first-class. Full particulars on application.

LOTZE and LARNACH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FRIDAY'S Produce and Stock Sale.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their New Stores, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Consignments of lucerne and oaten hay, maize, bran, oats, flour, bacon, potatoes, &c.; also,
21 fat pigs.
Terms, cash.

Boots, Clothing, Musical Instruments, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Men's blucher and wellington boots
Ladies' cloth boots
4 boxes sundry clothing
Flutinas, concertinas, &c.
Gold and silver watches, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Saddle and Harness Mare.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A bay mare, rising 6 years, black points, excellent in saddle, single and double harness, perfectly quiet, and free from vice.

Horse, Brougham, and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from F. Garland Mylrea, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, 6 years old, 16 hands high, black points, perfectly broken to saddle, single and double harness
A first-rate brougham and two sets of harness.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.

BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day, at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
12 young horses from Dapto, all broken to saddle and harness
A very powerful bay harness horse, just driven from the Tumut in harness
Several useful hackneys, and
25 other horses; also
Horse, dray, and harness
New dog cart
2 spring carts, &c.

Horse, Dray, and Harness.
In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Croft and Son.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large powerful bay draught horse, dray, and set of harness.
In one lot or separately, to suit purchasers.

Young Horses from Dapto.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. A. Thompson, Dapto, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
18 strong powerful colts, just arrived from Dapto. They are all broken to saddle and harness, in good condition, and will be found a quiet useful lot.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Terminus.

Country-fed Pork, Fat Calves, Roasting Pigs
Pressed Oaten Hay, Crate of Pure-bred Cochin China Fowls, Kegs Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
30 carcases country-fed pork
2 cases prime roasting pigs
Prime fat calves
5 tons pressed oaten hay, Camden
Crate of pure-bred feather-legged Cochin China fowls. Also,
Kegs butter, eggs, poultry, &c, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, Friday, 10th August.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 bale wool
1750 sheepskins
78 casks tallow
510 hides
Horns
Colonial hams and bacon, and tobacco.
Terms cash.

Cigars
Tobacco
Jewellery
Fancy Goods
Sundries.

THIS DAY, the 10th instant, on the premises, 301, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely.

H. DIXSON and CO. will sell by auction, their whole tobacconist's stock, consisting of

CIGARS.
No. 2, habano manilas, duty paid
200,000 ditto, now landing ex Billiton
No. 5, habanos, in bond
No. 2, cortados, in and out of bond
Genuine havannas (finest ever imported)
Havanna imperials
Ditto regalias
Ditto anitas.

TOBACCOS.
Barrat's twist, duty paid
Ditto old dominion
Eagle brand, in and out of bond
Chest brand, in bond
½-pound Cavendish, in and out of bond
10's Cavendish, in and out of bond
Cut tobaccos and Varina's roll canaster.

SNUFFS, IN AND OUT OF BOND.
French snuff
German ditto
Dutch ditto
Irish ditto
Scotch ditto
Rappee ditto
Masulipatam ditto
Tonquin beans.

FANCY GOODS.
Meerschaum pipes, in great variety
Imitation ditto
Clay tobacco pipes, in great variety
Tubes
Cigar cases
Snuff boxes
Scented fusees
German tinder ditto
Wax vestas
L.N.E. matches

SUNDRIES.
3 Gold watches
Gold rings
Gold eye-glasses
Elegant silver-mounted hookah
Silver watches
Silver fruit knives
Handsome negro figure
Tobacconists' figure types for printing
Handsome cabinet desks, and other articles of furniture and a variety of et ceteras
Stock in bond will be sold at half-past 12 o'clock precisely.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from the Damascus and Neptune.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
97 trunks boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal.

Ex Damascus, and Neptune.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
214 Packages of General Drapery Goods, Slops, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c., &c, now landing.

THIS DAY, the 10th, at 12,
(Immediately after the Boots and Shoes.)

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above-named days,
A really choice assortment of new drapery, &c., now landing.
Terms at sale.

American Boots.
To Storekeepers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
8 cases American boots.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Sets table knives and forks
1½ to 3 inch rose nails
American cooking stoves
Register grates
Hall ditto, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Coachmakers and others.
Lancewood Gig Shafts.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Centurion,
18 pairs lancewood gig shafts.
Terms, cash.

Kangaroo Skins.
Napoleon Boots.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
12 dozen kangaroo skins
Men's enamelled hide high boots
Ditto ditto napoleon boots
Ditto nailed lace-ups.
Terms, cash.

Tinware.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
An invoice of superior tinware, comprising the usual assortment—
Tea and coffee pots, oval and round bakers
Slop pails, lanthorns, milk dishes
Candle boxes, dustpans, flued, &c.
Hollowed basins, camp kettles
Pannikins &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Christy's Super Hats.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
To close an account,
One case Christy's superfine hats
One case cane-seat chairs.
Terms, cash.

Lead Pipe.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Lots to suit purchasers,
¾-inch lead pipe, in 19 feet lengths.
Terms at sale.

Wing's Files, &c.
To Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, and Others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Echo, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water

FRIDAY, 10th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A over triangle, T C,
§ 318—1 cask, containing,
20 dozen horse rasps, 14, 15 inch
90 ditto 'Wing's' taper saw-files, assorted, 3½ to 7 inch
4 ditto half round wood rasps, assorted, 10, 12 inch
4 ditto square bastards, 10 to 12 inch
4 ditto three-square ditto, 12 to 14 inch.
Terms, cash.

Steel Springs, &c.
To Coachmakers and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Echo, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
G over triangles TC.
§ 311—105 pairs black cart springs, stamped, T. Auster, warranted
312—Ditto, ditto ditto
5-plate, 2 x ½ inch 4 feet
8-plate 2¼ x ½ inch 4 feet
313—5 pairs 5-plate 2¼ x ½ inch 4 feet
314—4 ditto 6-plate 2¼ x ½ inch 4 feet
315—4 ditto 7-plate 2¼ x ½ inch 4 feet
316—2 ditto 7-plate 2¼ x ½ inch 4 feet 4 inch
1 ditto 8 plate 2¼ x ½ 4 feet
2 ditto 8-plate 2¼ x ½ inch 4 feet 4 inch
317—30 sets scroll irons to match.
Terms, cash.

Wreck of the Sebastopol.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2.
On Grafton Wharf.

Boats, Oars, Sails
Canvas, Twine, Signals, Lanthorns
9-inch Warp, 3-inch ditto
Ship's Pumps, gear complete
1 Force Pump and Hose
Mess Beef and Pork
Guns, Pistols, &c.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, the 10th instant, at half-past 2,
On account of whom it may concern,
A quantity of sundries saved from the wreck of the barque Sebastopol, Captain M'Grath, lately wrecked at the Islands, comprising
2 ship's boats, with oars and sails
The ship's sails and running gear
Spare sails, canvas, twine
Set of signals, ship's lanthorns
9-inch warp, 3-inch ditto
Ship's pumps, with gear complete
Force pump, with hose
Mess beef and pork, and a large quantity of ship's stores, all in sound serviceable condition
Guns, pistols, &c.
The above are landed on the Grafton Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect them previous to day of sale.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of August, at 11 o'clock.

No. 86, Lower George-street, adjoining the Fortune of War.

N.B.—Known as Ballantine's Slop Warehouse.
The entire Stock-in-trade of this Outfitting Warehouse, including Shop Fixtures, Counter and Fittings.
*** Important to Drapers, Buyers for Sailors, Clothing Establishments, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. James Drynan to sell by public auction, at the clothing warehouse known as Ballantine's, adjoining the Fortune of War, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of clothing and drapery, including shop fixtures, fittings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

*** The Property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Household Furniture.
One Pair of Exhibition Duelling Pistols, in cases
One all-over Hogskin Saddle and Bridle
Cottage Pianoforte, in rosewood, by Collard and Collard.
Also,
15 Pens of Spanish Silver-spangled Hamburghs, Polands, Fowls, Ducks, &c., &c.
And a first-class Cooking Stove, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above—the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

Under Distress for Rent.
M'CORMACK v. PARFITT.

MR. FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, August 10th, upon the premises, in William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Superior household furniture, consisting of loo tables, chevel glass, chairs, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Boots and Shoes.
Unreserved Sale
97 Packages.

RUSH and MERRETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, 13th August,
97 packages of boots and shoes, without reserve.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Extensive Auction Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Beef, &c., consisting of
Bottled Fruits, Pickles
Sauces, Mustards
Quart Vinegar, Rice
Cavendish Tobacco
English refined Loaf Sugar
Red Herrings, in tins
Congou and Hysonskin Teas
Irish Pork
Liverpool Salt
Currants, Raisins
Porter, Matches
Wotherspoon's Jams, &c.
Positively without reserve.
Just landed.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 16th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
400 packages of the above goods.
Further detail of particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
100 Trunks of First-class and Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
Highly Important to Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day, as soon as landed,
100 trunks of boots and shoes, now landing, ex Neptune.
Terms at sale.

South Sea Island Guano.
Important Notice to Agriculturalists, Nurserymen, and Market Gardeners.

100 Tons Guano, ex Bowditch, from Baker's Island.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions to offer at auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, in the Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1000 bags Baker's Island guano 2 cwt. each.
The attention of farmers, nurserymen, and gardeners is respectfully invited to this notice, being the first lot of South Pacific guano offered in Sydney. It possesses great fertilising properties, and, when amalgamated with Peruvian guano, is found to be superior to that when used solely. This has been proved from the extensive demand for this guano in the United States, Mauritius, &c., where it commands equal value to that from the Chinchas.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—Samples may be had at the rooms.

To Painters, Paperhangers, Ironmongers, Coach Painters, and others.

Noble and Hoare's Varnishes
White Lead
Red Lead
Ground Umber
Patent Dryers
Ground Yellow Ochre
Black Paint
Green Paint
Creme's White Lead
Putty
Paperhangings
Turps
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil
Colza Oil
Red Ochre
Brunswick Green
Brushing Irons
Candle Moulds
Nails, &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several invoices of the above.
Terms at sale.

To Engineers, Grocers, and others.
Steam Engine
Coffee Roasters
Ditto Mills
Patent Coffee Roaster (hold 2 Cwt.)
Copying Press
Iron Safe
Patent Weighing Machine
Beam Scales
Lot 56 lb. Iron Weights
Scales and Weights
Show Casks and Tea Cannisters
Empty Casks
Desk
Large Oil Can, with 4 Brass Taps, &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at the Stores lately occupied by Messrs. Betteridge and Haydon, George-street (immediately opposite the Joint Stock Bank), THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at a quarter past 10 o'clock prompt,
The above.
Terms, cash.
N.B. The Auctioneers would direct the attention of grocers to this opportunity of purchasing a steam engine admirably adapted to their business.

Log Lines
Masons' ditto.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Eliza Stuart, Oppenheim, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
S in diamond,
§ 120—1 bale containing,
10 dozen 18lb. masons' line
10 ditto 12lb. ditto ditto
6 ditto 2lb. garden ditto
§ 123—1 bale containing,
20 dozen log lines, 24lbs, 30 fathoms.
Terms, cash.

Marzetti's Ale
Ditto Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by fresh water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
35 casks Marzetti's ale and porter, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Noble and Hoare's Varnishes.

To Coach Builders, Painters, and others.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY (Friday), August 10th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
4 cases of Noble and Hoare's varnish, assorted, viz.,
Black japan
Gold size
Elastic body
Super polishing copal
Ditto fine ditto
Patent knotting
White hard spirit
Brown ditto ditto
In 1 gallon, half-gallon, and quarter-gallon tins.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 8, Foxlow-place, Castlereagh-street,
Household furniture, ornaments, sundries.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 13th August.

BATHURST.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, on MONDAY, 13th August, immediately after the sale of the properties in the estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.,

All that parcel of land containing 107 ACRES, situate at Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, bounded on the north by a line east commencing at the south-west corner of the village reserve, and forming the division between that reserve, 48 chains 40 links; on the east, by a line south dividing it from Robert Bonner's 1200 acres grant, 22 chains 30 links; on the south, by a line dividing it from allotment No. 52, 48 chains 40 links; and on the west by a road 1 chain wide, 22 chains 30 links; being land sold by the Crown to John Terry Hughes, and granted to him by letters patent, dated the 3rd day of October, 1835.

☞ This is a well known valuable block of land close to the town of Bathurst, and adjoining the property of G. Kite, Esq. It will be sold WITHOUT the SLIGHTEST RESERVE, on the above date, immediately at the conclusion of the sale of the land in the estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 14th August.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made, clothing, &c.
Ex Time and Truth and Redan.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Friday, 10th August.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of Stationery, Printing Papers, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of stationery, printing papers, writing inks, &c., of their sale THIS DAY, comprising
Invoices of general stationery, printing papers, &c.
☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Time and Truth, from Liverpool.
53 bales brown paper, all sizes
3 bales confectioners' bags
4 bales royal grey ditto ditto
3 bales demy printing, royal cartridge, and blotting papers, &c., &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Friday 10th August.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ann Buckle, Tomlinson, from London.
Demy Blotting
Demy Printing
Royal Cartridge.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ann Buckle, Tomlinson, from London,
S in diamond over R 35,
§ 322—3 reams superfine white demy blotting, 21lbs.
325—6 ditto demy printing, 14lbs.
321—4 ditto E.S. royal cartridge, 35lbs.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 10th August.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Time and Truth, Poustie, master, from Liverpool.
Brown Papers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Time and Truth, Poustie, master, from Liverpool,
DB over S in diamond, over S
§ 58-61—4 bales, each 28 reams, crown brown, 21 lbs., much damaged by sea water
62—1 bale, 28 reams, crown brown, 20 lbs., much damaged
63—1 bale, 28 reams, crown brown, 21 lbs., much damaged
64—1 bale, 28 reams, crown brown, 20 lbs., slightly damaged
2 reams crown brown, 21 lbs., slightly damaged
65—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., much damaged
66-67—2 bales, each 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., slightly damaged
68—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., much damaged
69—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., slightly damaged
70—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 33 lbs., much damaged
71—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., much damaged
72—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., slightly damaged
73-74—2 bales, each 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., much damaged
75—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 33 lbs., slightly damaged
76—1 bale, 20 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., much damaged
77-78—2 bales, each 20 reams royal brown, 33 lbs., much damaged
79—1 bale, 21 reams, royal brown, 31 lbs., much damaged
80-81—2 bales, each 14 reams, imperial brown, 46 lbs., slightly damaged
82—1 bale, 14 reams, imperial brown, 47 lbs., much damaged
84-86—3 bales, each 14 reams imperial brown, 47 lbs., much damaged
87-88—1 bales, each 14 reams imperial brown, 47 lbs., slightly damaged
90-92—3 bales, each 14 reams, imperial brown, 47 lbs., much damaged
93—1 bale, 5 reams, imperial brown, 47 lbs., slightly damaged
10 reams ditto ditto, 46 lbs., slightly damaged
1 parcel ditto ditto, 33 lbs., slightly damaged
94—1 bale, 12 reams, elephant brown, 56 lbs., slightly damaged
95—1 bale, 12 reams, elephant brown, 56 lbs., much damaged
98—1 bale, 11 reams, elephant brown, 56lbs., much damaged
1 ream ditto ditto, 27 lbs. much damaged
99-101—3 bales, each 10 reams, double royal brown, 65 lbs., much damaged
102—1 bale, 10 reams, double royal brown, 65 lbs., slightly damaged
103-105—3 bales, each 10 reams, double royal brown, 65 lbs., much damaged
106-107—2 bales, each 12 reams, double royal brown, 65 lbs., much damaged
108—1 bale, 7 reams, elephant brown, 112 lbs., much damaged
169—1 bale, 7 reams, elephant brown, 112 lbs, much damaged
111—1 bale, 12 reams, brown 23 x 36, 37 lbs., much damaged
112—1 bale, 8 reams, brown 30 x 40, 58 lbs., much damaged
113—1 bale, 6 reams, brown 31 x 46, 83 lbs., much damaged
114—1 bale, 4 reams, brown 36 x 48, 123 lbs., much damaged
115—1 bale, 6 reams, brown 40 x 50, 164 lbs. slightly damaged
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 10th August.

On account of whom it may concern.
Grocers' and Confectioners' Bags.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
3 bales confectioners' bags, whole, half, and quarter sheets
4 bales royal grey, 4 in sheet, 2 lb. bags.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 10th August.

To Printers
To Stationers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general stationery, printing papers, &c., ex Time and Truth, and Redan, comprising

PRINTING PAPERS.
Superfine cream laid single demy
Ditto rainbow ditto ditto
Ditto blue laid medium ditto
Ditto ditto royal ditto
Ditto ditto ditto super ditto, &c., &c.

WRITING PAPERS.
Superfine blue wove foolscap
Ditto blue laid ditto
Ditto large cream laid post, 4to
Ditto ditto ditto wove ditto ditto
Ditto ditto blue ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto laid ditto ditto
Ditto post 8vo

PACKING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
Stout machine royal brown
Ditto ditto ditto hand ditto
Ditto ditto double royal ditto
Ditto ditto imperial ditto
Ditto ditto double ditto ditto
Crown, brown
Ditto, grey.

ENVELOPES AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Extra superfine blue, buff, and cream-laid
Ditto ditto official ditto
Ditto ditto overland via Marseilles, Southampton, &c.
Invoices of account and memorandum books.

BLOTTING PAPERS AND INKS.
Pink demy blotting
White ditto ditto
Walkden's office inks, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Ditto copying ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto miniature inks.
Terms at sale.

Two Cottages, and all the Improvements on the Land, situated at the south-east corner of section 12, in the town of Macquarie, at Port Macquarie.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 16th of August, at 11 o'clock,
Two comfortable cottages in the town of Macquarie, at Port Macquarie, with the land belonging to the same, situate at the south-east corner of section 12, having a long frontage to Church-street, adjoining the cottage formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. Cross.
The cottages for sale are at present occupied by Mr. Becke, the clerk of the bench of magistrates, who will permit intending purchasers to inspect the property.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.
Important Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 10th August.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry choice parcels of wines and spirits, draught and bottled beer, &c., &c.
Comprising
Choice port and sherry wines
Lisbon port
Clarets, favourite brands
Champagne, pints and quarts
Martell's, Hennessy's, and other brandies, in bulk
Superior case brandies
Key brand Geneva, in cases and half-cases
James Stewart's whisky, in bulk and case
West India and Mauritius rum
Byass' bottled ale and porter
Marzetti's ditto ditto
Allsopp's ale, in bulk
Bass' ditto ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Offley's Choice Port Wines.

New shipment, ex Chance,

One, Two, Three, and Four Grape.
In Hogsheads and Quarter-casks.

Unreserved Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 10th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Buchanan, Skinner and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of Offley's choice Port Wines, ex Chance, as follows.

Single grape, 8 hogsheads 25 quarter-casks	}	Offley's port
Double grape 10 hogsheads 41 quarter-casks	}	ditto ditto
Treble grape, 10 hogsheads 41 quarter-casks	}	ditto ditto
Quadruple grape, 10 hogsheads 21 quarter-casks	}	ditto ditto

Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Horse Dealers, &c., &c.
Auction Sale,

At the Stores of Mr. A. Cooper, Haymarket, the whole of his stock of
Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., &c. Also,
Horses, Carts, Dogcarts, and Harness, &c.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been instructed by the assignees in the estate of Mr. Arthur Cooper, to sell by auction, at his Stores, Sussex-street, Haymarket, on TUESDAY, 14th August, at 3 o'clock,
The whole of his stock, horses, drays, office furniture, &c., comprising
Bottled sherry, brandy, whisky, cordials
Champagne, claret, &c.
Draught and bottled beer
Four horses
Three carts
Dogcart and harness
Cart harness and saddles
Corks, bottling wax, casks and stands
Office furniture.
Terms at sale

Preliminary Notice.
Postponed in consequence of the Goods not being landed.

Boots and Shoes.
Ex Neptune.
Poole and Co.'s Manufacture.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 13th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
150 trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes, just arrived, ex Neptune, all seasonable goods.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases first-class scented soaps and pomatums.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Tables, bedsteads, drawers
Chairs, dressing-glasses, sideboard
Meat safe, hassocks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads, the SALE of the late Mr. Joseph Nicholas' property, near Appin, is POSTPONED till MONDAY, August 20th, when the whole, consisting of 20 head of horses, a first-rate cart, 30 head of cows, and a stack of hay, will be sold without reserve. Terms at sale.
JOHN SHEA, auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, August 29th,

Under a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court.

THE Government Auctioneer will sell by auction, in his room, King William-street, Adelaide, on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 12 o'clock,
The oak-built barque, Julia Heyn, square stern, carvel built; length, 111 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth in hold, 15 feet; tonnage, as per certificate of classification universal Lloyd, 358 tons; with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, as she now lies at Port Adelaide.

JOHN HANCE MARSHAL, } Government
FREDERICK WICKSTEED } Auctioneers.

An inventory may be seen at the Mart.

THURSDAY, August 16.

Important Announcement.
Magnificent Squatting Property, on the River Murray, in New South Wales,

ROW, KIRK, and CO. have received positive instructions from Mr. James Maiden to sell by auction, at Morton's Hotel, Bourke-street, on THURSDAY, August 16, at 1 o'clock,
The PERICOOTA and TATTAILA STATIONS, in the Murrumbidgee district, together with 5000 head of cattle, more or less, now running thereon.

These well-known fattening stations are of vast extent, adjoin each other, and will be sold in one lot. They have a frontage of 20 miles to the Murray River. The whole is enclosed with a substantial post-and-rail fence, and subdivided.

The cattle are well grown, and nearly all fit for market; the female portion are spayed, with the exception of a few selected well-bred cows and heifers.

The improvements on each station are new, most extensive and complete, having been put up by the proprietor in his best style, regardless of expense.

The proprietor will show to intending purchasers the principal portion of the stock on every Thursday prior to the sale.

Terms, liberal.

Letters to inspect, and further particulars, may be had of the auctioneers, at whose office a chart of the runs can be seen.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 10th July.
NELSON v. MORTAL.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5th Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Moon's, at Molong, known as the Freemasons' Arms, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th August,

All the defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the equity of redemption, and also all other his interest in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three acres and ten perches, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Ashburnham and parish of West Molong, near West Molong, allotment No. 10, commencing at the south-west corner of allotment No. 9, and bounded on the north by a line bearing east nine chains seventy links to Molong Rivulet; on the east by Molong rivulet southerly; on the south by a line bearing east ten chains seventy-two links; and on the west by a line bearing north three chains along Market-street to the commencing corner, being the land sold as lot 10 in pursuance of the proclamation of 21st May, 1855. And also all that allotment or parcel of land in the said colony, containing by admeasurement two roods, be the same more or less, situate in the town of West Molong, county of Ashburnham, being allotment No. 5 of section No. 26, commencing at the north-west corner of allotment No. 4, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west one chain, dividing it from Back-street; on the west by a line bearing south five chains, dividing it from allotment No. 6; on the south by a line bearing east one chain, dividing it from allotment No. 14; and on the east by a line bearing north five chains, dividing it from allotment No. 4, to the north-west corner of the same, as aforesaid.

LECTURE ON JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.

A LECTURE was delivered yesterday evening, at the Temperance Hall, by Mr. Parkes, M.L.A., "On the late James Silk Buckingham as a friend to British progress." Although the weather was very inclement, the Hall was more than half filled.

Mr. PLUNKETT, M.L.A., took the chair, and in opening the proceedings said it would be superfluous in him to say anything in introduction of Mr. Parkes, who, it was well known, brought to bear on everything he undertook so much zeal, industry, and ability, that they might all promise themselves a rich treat in the lecture he had promised to delilver. (Cheers.)

Mr. PARKES, who was loudly applauded, said:—The subject I am about to bring under your notice this evening is not one of striking eminence, not one illustrious for the achievements of genius or the conquests of power. It is not the triumphs of an Alexander or a Cæsar. I do not ask you to fix your gaze upon some hero of antiquity, whose resplendent fame continues to dazzle the world, undiminished by the glories of a higher and more hopeful civilisation. Nor am I going to invite your attention to any of the illustrious characters of a later time, and of our own country. Nay, more than this, the life over whose chequered course I now ask you to accompany me was not exempt from follies and infirmities, and it was one that for years invited the gibes and lampoons of that class of writers who are themselves chiefly distinguished for their ridicule of others. But it is now-a-days some evidence of mark and importance to be a target for the polished shafts of *Punch*, though that kind of celebrity was not so well understood twenty years ago. I am free to acknowledge that, if I had wished to indulge my own feeling of hero-worship, I should not have selected for my subject this evening James Silk Buckingham. He is not one of the gods of my idolatry. Without going back into the dim past, where the great immortals of our earth are standing to receive the admiration of all succeeding ages, there are in our own time men of such splendid gifts and such commanding stature, that they have already received in the profound and universal respect of their contemporaries an earnest of the awards of posterity. I do not venture to touch any of these. It is partly because he was less than they, partly because, such as he was, he has been the subject in an undue degree of detraction and neglect, and partly because his character presents some specialities suited to this occasion and to this place, that I have fixed upon the late James Silk Buckingham to be our instructor this evening. And who was James Silk Buckingham? I make no doubt there are persons here who could give a completer answer to the question than I can. But I will assume that the majority of you wish to know who he was, how he lived, and what he did. Mr. Buckingham was a fine vigorous-hearted, true-born Englishman, who some four years ago died at the ripe age of three score and ten, nearly the whole of whose long life had been spent in knowledge-seeking adventures in different parts of the world, in gallant struggles against oppression and misfortune, and in giving valuable lessons to his fellow-men. I will give you an outline of his eventful life. Mr. Buckingham was born on the 25th of August, 1786, in the village of Flushing, near Falmouth, in Cornwall. His father was a retired sea captain, who possessed sufficient property in the marine village of Flushing to live in a state of independence during the latter part of his life. This excellent parent, for such he appears to have been, died when young Buckingham was only seven years old. The boy already evinced a great fondness for the sea; and no wonder, for the stories of his childhood were of sea adventure, he was surrounded by objects connected with a sea life, and his forefathers, from the days of Queen Elizabeth, had been sea-faring men. He was the youngest child, however, and his mother, in her widowhood, wished to keep him with her; and to wean him from the sea, he was sent to a school some miles inland. In his old age he described the misery he endured at this school as the bitterest of his whole life. The scholars were fed on bad food, and received a famine allowance of that. The master was a tyrant; the ushers were tyrants; and the older boys were allowed to tyrannise over the younger. The beds were hard, with insufficient clothing, and two and three boys were packed in a bed. The system of instruction was on a-level with the domestic treatment. But young Buckingham was a teachable boy, and he got along. He was, indeed, a precocious child in all things, as we shall see. At the age of eight years he fell desperately in love. Do not laugh. I assure you it was no laughing matter with little Buckingham. His sweetheart, who was also about eight years of age, fell seriously ill, and the parents of the boy-lover refused him permission to visit her. This was almost too much for him. He shut himself up in his room, and gave way to inconsolable grief. His lovesickness was so profound—so shook and agonised his soul—that he brought on a fever, and the doctor had to be sent for. Surely that is nothing to laugh at. His poor little sweetheart died! And then came the agony of agonies. On the day of her funeral he was missed from his family, and, after some search, he was found in the churchyard, prostrated on the grave of the dear creature that had passed away for ever, sobbing his heart out upon the cold turf, and he had to be torn away from that passionate embrace. Buckingham was not the first boy who has been in love, it is very true. Many of us know the sweet little Scotch poem of "Jeannie Morrison," which tells a common story of childish passion—

> O, mind ye how we hung our heads,
> Our cheeks brent red wi' shame,
> Whene'er the schule-weans, laughin', said
> We cleck'd thegither hame.

But we notice his inordinate passion, as it will afford a silver clue to some of the hidden springs of his life. Time went on, and it was found that the boy could not be weaned from the sea; it was therefore wisely determined to give him such preparatory instruction as would start him fairly on his voyage of life. He was accordingly sent to a school at Falmouth to be instructed in navigation and nautical astronomy, and an elder brother gave him some lessons in French. At the age of nine he was placed on board of a Government packet running between Falmouth and Lisbon, and on his third trip he was taken a prisoner of war. The packet was captured by a corvette off Cape Finisterre; at first the English captain thought of fighting, but, as he had only six guns and thirty men, and the corvette had thirty guns and three hundred men, he fell back upon Shakspere's "better part of valour," and the mizen peak, bearing the "meteor flag," was lowered, with a "low and stifled murmur" from all hands. The Frenchman, with his prisoners on board, prowled about the channel for some days in search of other prey, and then run into the harbour of Corunna, where they were landed, the French Republic being then in alliance with Spain. While a prisoner in Spain, young Buckingham, not ten years of age, was fortunate enough to get another sweetheart, the daughter of his gaoler, who supplied him with all kinds of delicacies from her father's table, his companions suffering severely from the scantiness and coarseness of the prison fare. At length they were all liberated on account of the expense of keeping them, on condition of their making their own way to Lisbon, Portugal still being on friendly relations with England. They arrived in Lisbon, making the last hundred miles down the Tagus, on the day when Sir John Jervis sailed into that port with the prizes he had captured in the battle of St. Vincent. The poor liberated Englishmen, after the hardships of their captivity, and their weary journey through an enemy's country, met with a strange reception at the hands of their countrymen. They were at once pounced upon by pressgangs which Sir John Jervis had sent on shore for the purpose of repairing the losses he had sustained in his late engagement. Little Buckingham, however, had no fancy for a pressgang, even an English one, and seeing the door of a house open, he bolted into it and ran up stairs, where he found two Portuguese women, who listened with pity to his story and protected him till the danger was over. He then obtained a passage to Falmouth in the government packet. It might be supposed that these rather serious adventures at so early an age would have sickened him of the sea. But it did not prove to be so. When he got back to his widowed mother, he found her in impaired health, and a promise was extracted from him to remain at home, which was kept for a few years. The law and the church were both thought of by his friends, but the boy could not be brought to think of either. We find him next at Devonport, in a nautical bookseller's shop, where he stayed three or four years, picking up a knowledge of the general business, and a little of printing. At the age of fifteen he wrote a five-act drama, which he offered to the manager of the Plymouth theatre; it was returned on the plea that it could not be put upon the stage under an expense of £400, but perhaps there were other reasons for its being declined. Soon after this he became the subject of religious enthusiasm, such as many young persons of impressionable minds experience, but which too frequently is followed by the most barren indifference. A sermon on the parable of the Prodigal Son which he heard accidentally, set this new feeling in motion. He at once plunged into theological reading, and in less than a year he tells us he read more than 100 volumes of divinity, of which Jonathan Edwards was his favourite. A zealous Calvinist, he made so strong an impression on the minds of pious persons around him that at the age of sixteen he was asked to supply the pulpit of an accomplished minister who was suffering from sickness. In his old age, he tells us, with something like wonder, that he unhesitatingly consented to preach without the slightest misgivings, and that he was so successful that his services were frequently in request afterwards. Buckingham's religious fervour proved to be of the earth earthy, and it soon passed away. He relapsed into his former state; his love of the sea returned, and we find him a volunteer on board a man-of-war, which proved to be the very ship that had taken him prisoner seven years before, she having been captured in her turn by an English vessel. The practice of hanging mutineers at the yard-arm, and flogging deserters round the fleet, which then prevailed in the British navy, so horrified his sense of humanity that in a very short time he deserted at the risk of receiving the fearful punishment he had seen inflicted on others. By exchanging his clothes for those of a farmer's boy, he escaped in safety to his mother's house at Flushing. He then went into a lawyer's office for a year, which had no better result than giving him a dislike for lawyers as long as he lived. About this time he lost his mother, and he appears to have remained unemployed sometime. Before he was twenty he got married, and his guardians set him up in business in Falmouth, as a nautical instrument and book seller, but by the misconduct of these guardians he was defrauded of a considerable property, which his parents had bequeathed to him, and, while still under age, he found himself, with his young wife and an infant child, without a home, and without the means of subsistence.

From this point the life of Buckingham is full of instruction; it displays an undrooping spirit of perseverance, energies that gain elasticity from every trial, and an expansive love of his fellow-men, which we cannot too much admire. I have dwelt somewhat long on the circumstances of his boyhood, because it is so necessary to know what has been his early training, to enable us to understand a man's character in maturer life. I shall have to hurry over the eventful years that follow. Buckingham, then a young man in his twenty-first year, with a pretty fair education, including some knowledge of music and two of the modern languages, and with a large stock of information, of various kinds, started off for London. He had a wife and child to leave behind him, and little money to carry in his pocket. His seamanship first came into use; he worked his passage in a coaster, as far as Dover; then tramped it on to the great metropolis. The solitude of London to the young and friendless, who have been induced to seek their fortunes in that wonderful labyrinth of human activity, has been bitterly felt by tens of thousands, and has often been described in the eloquent language of sorrow. Buckingham had to experience all this. After a time, he obtained employment as a compositor, but, on account of his imperfect knowledge of the business, he could only make 13s. or 14s. a week, and this he did amidst the jeers and persecutions of the trade, who regarded him as an interloper. Subsequently, he removed to Oxford, where he earned 20s. a week in the Clarendon Printing Office. All this time he lived in the most sparing way himself, and regularly remitted part of his scanty wages to his wife. At Oxford, for example, a penny loaf and a basin of milk always served for his breakfast. While in London the second time, his hydrographical knowledge was of use to him in correcting the proofs of Horsburgh's Directory. His wife joined him now, and he tells us that he had to sell his flute and part of his clothes to pay her passage up to London. Soon afterwards, he joined a West Indiaman as chief officer, and made a voyage to Trinidad. On the passage out he was again captured by a French ship-of-war; but the prize not being a very manageable one, the ship was given up after being pillaged of all nautical instruments, and his own and the captain's private ventures. On the return passage, the convoy of which his ship formed part was caught in a hurricane, by which thirty out of the forty vessels were dismasted, and eight foundered. In this voyage, the strong natural features of Buckingham's character came vividly into view. He provided himself with books descriptive of the part of the world to which he was going, and lost no opportunity of making himself thoroughly acquainted with it. While at Trinidad, he was invited to dine with the consignee of the ship, who had a plantation, cultivated, of course, by slaves. Buckingham remonstrated against the state of things he witnessed, and stoutly argued with the planter the politico-economical question of the superiority of free labour. He next made a voyage to Virginia (U. S.), still as chief-officer. He then obtained the command of a West Indiaman, and his first step was to establish rules for the moral discipline of his crew, which were excellent in themselves and were successfully carried out. Coming home on this voyage he met with another French adventure, and victoriously beat off a privateer that attacked him in a dark stormy night in the Channel. After this he obtained a command to the Mediterranean, being at the time about twenty-four years of age. He made two voyages to Smyrna, on the last of which he had a desperate fight with Greek pirates in the Archipelago, but beat them off. Buckingham, by this time, had made a little money with which he determined to settle as a mercantile agent at Malta. He arrived there from England, 1813, and found communication with the place prohibited, on account of the plague; he landed his merchandise and went on to Smyrna, where he had made friends. Almost the first intelligence he received from Malta was, that his property was all lost, partly by fire and partly by the failure of his agents. Thus, a second time before he was five-and-twenty, everything he possessed was swept away without any fault of his own. Buckingham however, was not a man to be put down; the reverses of fortune with him only had the effect of bracing up his energies anew for the "battle of life." From information he obtained at Alexandria, of the favourable disposition towards Englishmen of Mohammed Ali, the then ruling Pacha of Egypt, he proceeded to Rosetta, and thence up the Nile to Cario, to seek employment from that potentate. The proposal he thought of submitting to the Pasha was a survey of the Isthmus of Suez, with the view of re-opening the ancient canal that connected the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. But Mohammed Ali was absent in Arabia, carrying on his war against the Wahabees, a kind of Mohammedan reformers. Never able to endure idleness, he made a boat voyage up the Nile to see the cataracts, intending to cross over from Keneh on his return to Cosseir, and thence proceed to Suez, with the view of obtaining some hydrographical knowledge of the Red Sea. On his way he was robbed by a party of Albanian soldiers in the service of the Pasha, and left entirely naked on the desert some sixty miles from Cosseir. Finding other difficulties in his way, he returned to Keneh and back to Cairo, where he found letters from the Pasha commissioning him to survey the Isthmus. Himself and his party dressed as Egyptian peasants, he commenced this enterprise, and reached Suez on the fourth day, from which point he traced the bed of the old canal to its junction with the Nile sixty miles from the Mediterranean. Leaving Damietta, he crossed the Delta and returned via Alexandria to Cairo, where he had an interview with Mohammed, just returned from Arabia. He made many valuable recommendations to the Pasha for improving the commerce of Egypt and the education of the people; among others that 100 young men should be sent to England, France, and America for the purpose of being instructed in the social habits and industrial pursuits of those countries; and he tells us that years afterwards he himself met with some of these young men in large towns in England carrying into practice the plan he proposed. Buckingham left Egypt and proceeded by way of the Red Sea to India with a commercial commission from a house in Alexandria. He arrived at Bombay in 1814, when, having concluded the business that brought him there, he accepted the command of an Arab frigate belonging to the Imaum of Muscat. It was now discovered by the authorities that he did not possess the Company's license to reside in India, and he was consequently banished. He retraced his steps by way of Suez to Cairo, where he received the appointment of envoy to India from the Pasha of Egypt; and, as in that official capacity he did not require the Company's license, he again started for Bombay. This time he travelled through Palestine and Persia—a difficult and perilous journey—taking ship at Bushire, on the Arabian Gulf, and arriving at Bombay after a pilgrimage of twelve months. Eventually he obtained command of the ship formerly offered to him by the Imaum of Muscat, which he retained till the year 1818, when being required to convey some vessels with slaves on board, he resigned from scruples of conscience, throwing up an income equal to £4000 a-year. In 1818 Mr. Buckingham commenced life as a journalist, starting on reform principles, the *Calcutta Journal*, which was highly prosperous. After ten years of absence his wife joined him in India, and at this time he had made a property valued at £40,000, and was in receipt of an annual income of £7000 or £8000. But he was standing on the brink of an unseen precipice; for the third time he was to be plunged into sudden and absolute ruin. Having offended the authorities by the reforms advocated in his journal, he was again banished, together with his wife and children. He was not even allowed time to collect his debts and realise his property. He returned to England, to prosecute his claims for redress. In 1824 he established himself in London as proprietor and editor of the *Oriental Herald*. He avenged himself on the East India Company in a way they never could have dreamed of. He travelled through England and Scotland delivering powerful lectures against their monopoly, and advocating free intercourse with the East. In the course of his lecturing tours it is estimated by himself that he addressed 1,000,000 persons, and he formed 200 associations to carry out his objects. That his great grievances were founded in fact admits of no question. Two committees of the House of Commons, in which Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hume, and other eminent men were members, reported strongly in his favour. Still, he was unable to obtain redress. What makes his case the more remarkable is, that the injustice he had suffered was admitted—the services he had conferred on India were acknowledged. Sir Edward West, the Chief Justice of Bombay, stated in writing that he had done more good for India than any other man; Lord William Bentinck handsomely acknowledged the justice of his claims. But to grant the injured man the redress he was entitled to would be to establish a precedent that might be found inconvenient to the company, and redress was denied.

In 1832 Mr. Buckingham was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Sheffield, which he continued to represent till 1837, when he resigned his seat for the purpose of visiting the United States. The people of Sheffield gave him a farewell banquet in approval of his parliamentary conduct. In America, where his reputation had gone before him, he was received with popular enthusiasm; at Philadelphia 2000 persons sat down to a banquet in his honour. In Canada, Lord Sydenham placed the Parliament House at his disposal for his lectures. To show how closely Buckingham observed the manners and institutions of the Americans, Lord Morpeth, who travelled through the States some years afterwards, says he carried his works with him as guides, and found him in almost everything correct.

After his return to England he endeavoured to carry out his own ideas of promoting the friendly intercourse of people of different nations by establishing the British and Foreign Institute, which appears to have failed through the lukewarm support it received from professing friends. In 1847, he spent several months in travel on the continent, the results of which were published in four octavo volumes. His last years appear to have been spent in a kind of literary ease in London, where he died, on the 30th of June, 1856, in his seventieth year. We have now arrived at the end of this singularly active life, but it is impossible to sum up the prodigious labours that were performed within that single span of three score years and ten. Mr. Buckingham's publications extended to 100 volumes, besides pamphlets scattered around him like autumnal leaves, on all manner of topics—temperance, sailors' homes, colonisation, Christian missions, universal peace, education, free trade, extramural cemeteries, military and naval impressment, Indian idolatry, Sunday schools, the principles of taxation, public parks, the law of copyright, duelling, and a hundred other subjects. For many years he was actively engaged in delivering public lectures in England and America, on temperance, on the Holy Land, and on the promotion of commerce. As an example of his astonishing industry as a public lecturer, in one tour of five months he addressed crowded audiences every evening of the week except Sundays, at places many miles distant from each other; filling up his spare minutes (never more than a quarter of an hour at a time) by writing a book of 500 pages, and a good book too. While in Parliament, among other things he did, he brought in a bill to abolish duelling; obtained the appointment of a committee to enquire into the evils of intemperance, whose report gave a great impetus to the temperance movement; brought in a bill to provide public parks and public baths; a bill to establish a Marine Examination Board; and carried a resolution against the impressment system. Mr. Buckingham was eminently a pioneer of social, political, and commercial reform, and many men have reaped fame by following in his footsteps without possessing a tittle of his merit. In 1818, he advocated the Suez route to India, as it has since been adopted; this was before the name of Waghorn had been heard. All the reforms he advocated in the administration of the affairs of India, which gave such deadly offence to the authorities, were carried out in the Government of India after his banishment. Among these were the abolition of the Suttee or burning of widows; the renunciation of the idol revenue of Juggernaut; the colonisation of India by British subjects; the extension of trial by jury; the right of settlers to purchase and hold land; freedom of commercial intercourse; and the education of the natives subject to British rule. He was an early and eloquent advocate for general education. He was also early in the field as a temperance advocate. On returning from the East, in 1824, he says he saw more drunken men in Portsmouth in one day than he had seen during the ten years of his absence, though in his travels he must have come in contact with 3,000,000 persons. He did not wait for any other circumstances—he required no other argument—from that day he flung himself into the cause of temperance, and to give his teaching the force of example he and all his family became total abstainers. And a vast influence he brought to bear on that branch of social reform, as those who, like me, have listened to his animated lectures, will testify. Mr. Buckingham's last book, except his Autobiography, is entitled "National Evils and Practical Remedies," and is an able summary of all his views on social and political improvement, boldly attempted to be reduced to practical adoption. He points out the principal causes of distress and demoralisation, and then the remedies he would have applied, and proceeds to suggest an entirely new system of social life in which to work out this general reformation, the whole resting on the common principles of our existing laws and religion. I have not time to examine that scheme, which is one containing very much that is thoroughly sound, and is deserving of an attentive study. I cannot however forbear giving a summary of his principles of just taxation, which may be useful at the present time. They may be stated thus:—1. The smallest amount consistent with public safety and good government. 2. The nature of the tax simple and intelligible to all. 3. Economical in collection. 4. Of a nature not to be openly or secretly evaded. 5. Not to bear oppressively on labour. 6. Equitably adjusted to the means of those who pay.

It is impossible to touch upon all the great services rendered by Mr. Buckingham to the cause of freedom and humanity. He did not "give to a party what was meant for mankind," but he bestowed on mankind generally talents which, if they had been confined to a party, would have made a far more conspicuous, but a far less useful, man.

If we were to attempt any examination of Mr. Buckingham's character, we should find it, I think, distinguished by three classes of qualities in a more than common degree. 1st. He possessed a genial disposition, attained and stimulated by the higher passions; he had great capacity for enjoyment and strong desire to do good; his whole being throbbed with love and reverence. 2nd. He possessed wonderful elasticity of spirit and amazing powers of labour and endurance; he knew nothing of weariness, despondency, or despair. 3rd. He was endowed with fine courage and a noble self-trust; what he saw could be done, he was himself always prepared to do or at least to attempt. We see these qualities illustrated at different points of his life. We will pass over his impassioned love when a child; his pulpit eloquence when a boy, and confine our observation to his career as a man. The sight of slavery made him at once a champion for freedom. The barbarities of hanging mutineers at the yard-arm, and flogging deserters round the fleet, only infused into his bosom a warmer love of humanity. From a feeling of national shame that his country ever should be demoralised by drunkenness, he became a temperance advocate and a teetotaller. When work had to be done, he was always prepared—to preach a sermon, print a book, command a ship, fight the enemy, or cut a canal through the isthmus of Suez. On one occasion, when the Pasha of Egypt wanted to remove two brigs from Alexandria to Suez, Buckingham was at once ready with a plan to carry the vessels over the solid land instead of sailing them round by the Cape of Good Hope. That he did not achieve for himself a reputation commensurate with his capabilities has been eloquently explained. The very vastness of his labours and the space over which they were spread distracted the public gaze. An eminent writer thus speaks of this remarkable phase of Buckingham's life:—"There has also been, even among those who at length did his wisdom the homage of walking in its light, the utmost unanimity in excluding from their discussion all acknowledgment of their obligations. He was not simply before his day—he was also above it. The neglect of which he is the subject is, in part, the penalty of his very superiority. He thought alone, he acted alone, he formed no party, he sought no organisation; he was a power in himself, and seemed formed for individual, not associated, action. Satisfied with being the creator of the seeds of things, he left others to sow them and raise fruit for their own and the public good. Again, the astonishing versatility of Mr. Buckingham has been most unfavourable to the distinct impression of his claims on the public mind; instead of fixing on a line and keeping to it, and working out one project in one place—a task too limited for his genius—he has touched upon everything; and, after illuminating it, showing what it was, what it was not, and what it ought to be, passed on to something fresh, and to repeat the process elsewhere; the prejudiced had scarcely time to recover from the shock till the enchanter had vanished. And as with his intellectual so with his corporeal activity—a sphere less than the globe is too limited for him; he has aspired to something like universal empire, and, in essence, he has obtained it; but he has purchased his imperial honours at the expense of the local homage which has been attained by multitudes of minor mortals, with all the solid secular advantages thence resulting." We learn from the life of James Silk Buckingham to take into account, above all things, a healthful life and happy employment of it—that all else in this world is mere dross; to stand firm in our own convictions of what is right, and to consider that the time for doing whatever work lies in our path is now.

Mr. Kentish moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Parkes for his valuable and interesting lecture, remarking that more benefit was to be derived from the study of such biographies as that of James Silk Buckingham than from any other pursuit.

The chairman, in putting the motion, said the meeting would agree that a more excellent or instructive lecture had never been delivered in Sydney, and that if they did not go away improved by it it would be their own fault.

The vote of thanks was carried amidst considerable cheering, after which the usual compliment was awarded to the chairman.

PARRAMATTA.

POLICE.—Before Messrs. Finch, Lackey, and Woodriff.

Ann Liversedge, an old offender, was sent three months to gaol for using indecent language.

Michael Hudson, for indecent exposure in the Park, was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or one month in gaol, the greatest penalty the Bench could inflict, as Hudson is a well-known tradesman in the town and might occupy a respectable position. The particulars of the case are too disgusting for publication.

William Davis, for assaulting Eliza Proctor, was sentenced to pay 20s. and costs.

James Parker, for having two stolen picks in his possession, was fined £1.

Before Messrs. Oakes and Langley.

Samuel M'Sherry, for using indecent language, was sent fourteen days to gaol.

Carl Joshow, a German, for a like offence, was admonished and discharged.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BOMBALA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON the 30th ultimo, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Maneroo was held at the court-house, Bombala, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of recommending the Government to open up the old line of road from Twofold Bay to Maneroo. It was very numerously attended, and there were present the representatives of the different interests in the district, who entered very warmly into the proposal, and the different resolutions were carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. C. H. BADDELEY, J.P., was called to the chair, and, having briefly addressed the meeting, called upon the mover of the first resolution, when

Mr. H. SOLOMON, J.P., came forward, and stated that he had a great deal of pleasure in submitting to the meeting the resolution he held in his hand, which he trusted would be well received. He was sufficiently vain to say that very few people in this district were more alive to the exigencies of the traffic passing through it. This was not a resolution which involved party interest, and he was of opinion that all classes would be equally benefited by the project under consideration being carried out. He would not refer on the present occasion to the increased amount of traffic which this district would soon be the scene of, but simply resolve the resolution to the question, as to whether the roads now in use were equal to the traffic. He had much pleasure in moving, "That, in consequence of the road from Twofold Bay to Maneroo being unfit and unequal to the traffic existing upon it, this meeting considers it desirable that a new line of road should be opened up if possible."

The motion was seconded by Mr. JAMES LEONARD, and carried unanimously.

Dr. ASHENHEIM stated that he would very briefly, and with great pleasure, introduce the resolution entrusted to him. He certainly thought we might have been a little earlier in the field before the sum of five hundred pounds had been expended for similar purposes. He hoped, however, that the Executive Council would stretch a point, and meet the present emergency by immediately granting a sum in anticipation of the Estimates, in order that the proposed road might be at once made. After one or two observations pertinent to the question, the speaker moved—"That the track from Eden through Twowamba and Bondi to Maneroo possesses advantages superior to the road now in use, and the mountain is not so inaccessible."

Mr. R. M'DONALD seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. HENRY HOGARTH then rose, and said it gave him great pleasure to find the meeting so ready to adopt the previous resolutions. What he had to say was in reality the pith and sentiments of the former speakers. This was not a hole-and-corner meeting; and he would, without prejudice, receive any amendment or suggestion from any gentleman present, he would event court discussion, as they were assembled for the good of all. After briefly reviewing the proceedings, he made a few concluding observations, and then moved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the foregoing resolutions should be embodied in a memorial to the Government, pointing out the desirability of calling their immediate attention to the projected line of road, with a view to its being forthwith placed in a proper state of repair."

Mr. EDMUND HYDE seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Three hearty cheers having been given for the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£110	5	4
Gin	38	15	0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	8	8	9
Whisky	22	8	0
Rum	286	13	0
All other spirits	25	4	0
Wine	86	16	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	22	18	0
(in bottle)	6	6	8
Tobacco and snuff	168	14	0
Cigars	28	2	5
Tea	170	1	0
Coffee and chicory	4	18	4
Sugar, refined	1	9	6
— unrefined	42	10	0
Opium	8	13	9
Pilotage	9	14	0
Dues	6	0	0
Total	£1043	12	1

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was thirty-seven bales, the whole of which was sold. The lots offered consisted principally of New Zealand wool, and the prices obtained ranged about 1d. per lb. lower. There is no great disposition to purchase at present; and, as buyers are very cautious in their operations, this decline had to be submitted to, or sales could not have been effected. The following were the prices realised for the several lots sold:—New Zealand, 12½d. to 18¾d.; grease, 11¾d.; mixed, 6d. to 9½d.

SHEEPSKINS are not quite so firm, and fellmongers are not over-anxious to supply themselves at present rates. About 2471 sheepskins were sold from 6½d. to 8¼d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market was better supplied, but, as the town trade were buyers, prices did not give way. There was also some demand for shipment to the neighbouring colonies, and this tended to maintain previous rates. About 54 casks of tallow were sold, at from 30s. to 52s. per cwt.

Hides are not so firm, and prices ruled fully 6d. per hide lower. The highest price obtained to-day was 15s. each for two lots of 156 and 276. Inferior and light hides are very dull of sale, in fact almost unsaleable, except at nominal prices. About 850 hides were disposed of at from 3s. 3s. to 15s. each; calfskins, 1s. 3d. each.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—The whole of the lots catalogued to-day consisted of New Zealand wool, for which the competition was dull, and a decline in all descriptions of about 1d. per lb. was submitted to.

SHEEPSKINS.—No improvement can be noted, as fellmongers are unwilling to purchase even at the current rates, but pay them sooner than shut up their establishments.

TALLOW.—The trade have purchased rather more freely for their immediate wants, and a demand for the neighbouring colonies has caused this market to be well supported.

HIDES.—The difficulty of securing freight has operated against prices, which must be quoted fully 6d. per hide lower than this day week. For inferior and worm-eaten station hides there is no demand, and the few sold have realised little above the price of glue pieces.

FAT CATTLE.—Owing to the continued wet weather, the arrivals have been limited, but still sufficient for the wants of the trade: prime are enquired for, and prices have a slightly upward tendency; but should the cattle, close at hand, arrive in fair condition, any improvement that may be quoted would be lost.

FAT SHEEP.—Few are arriving prime in consequence of the severe weather and scarcity of feed, and no variation in price can be noticed; but a really good flock of heavy weights would command an advance on quotations.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON:—
Wool, ¾d. to 1d. per lb.
Hides, 40s. per ton.
Tallow, 45s. to 60s. per ton.
Oil, per tun, nominal.
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessel, and ⅝ by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	8	to	1	10
Fair to good	1	5	to	1	7
Low to middling	1	2	to	1	5½
Grease	0	9	to	0	11
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	7	to	1	1
Handwashed	1	4	to	1	6
Scoured	1	9	to	2	0

TALLOW.

Beef (for shipment)	£37	0	0	to	£41	10	0
Mutton (town use)	45	0	0	to	48	0	0
Station tallow	36	0	0	to	41	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	6	to	0	15	6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	4½	to	0	0	8

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, August 2nd.—Tare, actual; draft, 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool. New Zealand, Maltese Cross, 4 bales at 18½d; mixed, ——, 1 at 6d; grease, J&L, 1 at 11¾d, mixed, ditto, 1 at 9½d; New Zealand, DK, 15 at 15d; ditto, JR, 3 15½d; ditto, S, 3 at 14¾d; ditto, R&C, 3 at 16d; ditto, ST, 2 at 18½d; ditto, R&C, 1 at 12½d; ditto, JC, 1 at 18¾d; ditto, ST, 1 at 15½d; ditto, C over TM, 1 at 13½d.—Sheepskins: 11 bundles at 7½d, 9 at 7¾d, lot at 6½d, 10 bundles at 8½d, 1 bale at 8½d, lot at 7½d, 12 bundles at 7¾d. Tallow: B in diamond, 13 casks at 41s 6d; 10 at 30s 3d, 4 at 41s 6d, 3 at 42s, 2 at 40s 9d; 2 at 52s, 1 at 41s, 3 at 44s, 12 at 46s, 8 at 36s; P, 1 cask, at 38s 6d, 1 at 38s 9d, 1 bag, at 38s, 2 tins at 45s.—Lard: bladders, at 7¾d.—Hides: 6 at 9s, 20 at 6s 9d, 29 at 4s 9d, 13 at 6s, 18 at 3s 3d, 156 at 15s, 28 at 9s, 276 at 15s, 18 at 15s, 15 at 11s 9d, lot at 8s 9d, 250 at 14s 3d, 15 at 3s 3d, 74 at 7s 9d.—Skins: 31 at 2s 4d; 50, calf, at 1s 3d.

MORT and CO., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 9th August.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A meeting was held on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Hotel, to reorganise the Artillery Corps. I should have no objection to make one to do the work of an artilleryman, and learn the art of war, provided the dress did not cost me £20. If this corps is to be re-established, merely to give an airing to the costly uniforms which have so long lain by, it will require no prophet to foretell the result. What I would beg to propose to the committee is, that they should make public the principle on which it is intended to reform the corps—limit the cost of the dress so that it may come within the means of men of limited incomes; and make it in all respects as inexpensive as possible. If this be done there can be little doubt but numbers will join, and amongst them

Your obedient servant
SPIKE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The question of "Protection versus Free Trade" more especially with reference to this colony, will again form the subject of discussion this evening. A spirited debate will it is expected take place, and the advocates of both sides muster strongly.

ANOTHER WHALE.—On Sunday morning last, the boats were observed in chase of a whale off the South Head, and in a few minutes Davidson's crew were fast. The fish is a large "right whale," the first of the kind this season. The killers had seized it previous to the approach of the boat.—*Twofold Bay Telegraph.*

A VOYAGE UP THE NILE.

FROM a letter dated Alexandria, March 1st, and addressed to the *Cleveland Weekly Herald* (Ohio), we quote the following interesting sketch of a trip on the Nile. The writer says:—Most of your readers have heard of the "dreamy forgetfulness," the "sweet doing nothing," as travellers describe it. I have been looking for this *dolce far niente* the past two months, but have not been able to find it. I have seen the *laziest* place in the world, I think. For those who never have done anything, nor ever expect to, I can conceive that it may be a sweet place for a time; but for one who ever has done anything, or wishes to do anything again, let him try boat life on the Nile, and if he does not catch occasional glimpses of purgatory, I am confident he never will after he leaves this world. It is very easy after you get through with it, to paint everything *couleur de rose*, especially if you have got a book to make, or if you wish to make your friends at home understand that you have seen more of heaven than they can ever expect to this side the Jordan. But if any man or woman can live in a boat for a couple of months with a dozen of these Arabs, knowing nothing of their language, without feeling groanings that cannot be uttered, they were born under an entirely different star from what I was. The consciousness that you are perfectly helpless to alter your condition does not add to the comfort. You have no chance to fret or even swear, if you should feel inclined, for it is a perfect waste of words. You must swallow down all uprisings as fast as they come up, and when you feel that you shall die if you cannot explode, you must walk up and down the length of your cage as rapidly as possible until you get cooled off a little. But you will not feel so all the time. On the contrary you will feel, a great deal of the time that you have not life enough to fret, and do not care whether you sink or swim. This I suppose must be the *dolce*, at least it was all that I saw of it.

You must not, however, suppose because the above is so different from the ordinary reports of Nile-life that we went up in a thunder cloud, and saw neither sun, moon, or stars during our whole voyage. On the contrary, we had a very respectable amount of sunshine, and some days so beautiful that they would almost make one forget there ever had been any other. We had, too, our share of full moon, though I confess we did not get six weeks of full moon in one month.

We were very fortunate in getting a nice boat, better than the majority, I think, with pleasant surroundings. But I was so disgusted with most of the statements of those who had gone before, finding as I had opportunities of comparing them with the reality, that they contained scarcely a shading of truth, that for a long time it gave a sickening aspect to everything. Philosophers claim that we naturally tend to assimilate to the character and habits of our associates. The Moslem Egyptians have no idea that there are any such such elements in the human character similar to those we call truth and honesty. Unfortunately, travellers assimilate with the first peculiarity far too readily.

I was very much disappointed in respect to the climate. From all I had been able to gather I had thought for certain stages of tuberculous diseases it had no equal. I found, on making a personal examination, that it bore no comparison to some parts of our own country. The natives seem to suffer as much from lung disease as any other, excepting inflammation of the eye. This so frequently terminates in opacity of the cornea that it is estimated one-fifth of the whole population suffer from blindness of one or both eyes. You can go in no part of Egypt without constantly meeting with the blind, from the babe up.

Every boat that goes up the Nile is beset with beggars for eye water. Rheumatism, I think, is a very rare disease in Upper Egypt.—The advantage which the dryness of the climate offers to consumptives is more than counterbalanced by the constant impregnation of the air more or less with fine dust. As it scarcely ever rains in Upper Egypt, there is much of the surface soil that is reduced to an impalpable powder, which is put in motion with the slightest wind, and there is no refuge of escape from it. Every house receives its share, and the poor weak lungs are compelled to inhale dust as well as air. The changes in the temperature are nearly as sudden as they are in the States, and much more trying as they have less means for protection. The climate does not seem favourable to longevity; comparatively few old men being seen in the towns and villages. The Mahomedan religion demands especial care and attention to the aged, and I naturally expected to see a larger proportion here than with us. True, one might think their habits of life did not tend much that way. The present race of Egyptians seem to have fearfully degenerated from those former occupants of their land, who left such mighty relics behind them.

They seem to have retained all their vices and lost the balance. It is hard to conceive of a race more destitute of good qualities than the modern Egyptians. To talk to them of the right or the wrong you very soon learn to be a waste of words. Fear they can understand, and appreciate the power that induces it. Fear and self-interest seem to be the two principal motives which influence them. But the old Egyptians, though you may call them heathen, though they worshipped gods of their own creation, yet they were men—men of might and skill, too—which, with all our boasted progress, we have in many respects not only been unable to surpass, but even to equal.

The magnitude of some of their works, and the amount of labour bestowed on them, will continue even to astonish the traveller. The fact that so many of those noble works have been covered up by mud huts never ceases to annoy him.

The annoyances of Nile life are great, but the glories of Karnak and Thebes are greater. There you find that all the extravagant descriptions of travellers do not exceed the reality. There was so much truth to be told that, for a wonder, falsity was at a discount. If you wish to look up the streams of time farther than you can anywhere in this world, go to Karnak. There you'll see the handiwork of those who told their stories before Joseph wore his coat of many colours, yea, even before Abraham "sat in the door of his tent." If you have skill you may read them, some of which look as fresh as it but a few months had passed over them instead of many centuries. But notwithstanding the glories of Karnak and Memnon, the tombs of old Egypt interested me more than her temples, especially the tombs of her kings. Each king, when he commenced his reign, commenced to build his tomb, and in proportion to the length and splendour of his reign so was his tomb. With many, their reign was not long enough to satisfy their ambitious designs for their sepulchre. The largest and most magnificent one yet discovered (which, by the way, contains halls, saloons, and chambers sufficient, one would think, to satisfy a live king) shows in the last apartment the figures simply drawn, without being filled out, evidently for the want of time.

In all of these tombs the walls are covered with representations of their different deities, and their forms of worship. Also with representations of their every-day life, the scenes of which vary in different tombs, but which taking them altogether, gives one a very complete and correct idea of Egyptian life at that time. Here you see paintings and sculptures of all their varied fruits, grains, utensils, instruments, furniture, manufactures, animals domestic and wild. Some of these are cut in bas relief and painted, some with the outline of the figure cut into stone, and some are painted upon a plain surface. But the amount of work bestowed, and the freshness of the colouring, never cease to excite the amazement of the traveller.

As the kings of old Egypt have passed away, so have their people. We feel when here that we are drinking in their dust and treading upon it day by day. To no place can we go, and not feel that the destroyer has been there before us. No representations are left to fill the places of those we seek. But the same old Nile continues every year to overflow its banks, as in the long ago; the same sun shines to call forth life from its borders that shone when Joseph gathered up its harvests, and all the world went down to Egypt to buy corn.

Notwithstanding all this, you cannot but feel, as you pass over the land, that Egypt is dead. The desert, that terrible emblem of death, is year by year drawing nearer and nearer. The old Nile, which is a wonder to the world to all who have studied it, may continue to flow on, but it is hard making any one believe, who has seen it, that there is anything but death for Egypt.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in adva

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS.—The undersigned have just received a large and varied assortment of well-seasoned floorcloths, of the best quality, and newest patterns. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, King-street, Sydney.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—Iron bedsteads with tubular and solid pillars, and children's cots, at greatly reduced prices. Also, hair and flock mattresses and pillows. JAMES WALKER, Barrack and York streets, has a nice stock of the above of all sizes and make. Samples in show room. Also, iron stretchers with iron straps very cheap. Brass tubular bedsteads, Peyton's make.

SADDLES and BRIDLES, &c.—JAMES WALKER, ironmonger, Barrack-street, has opened several cases of the above, which will be sold at very reduced prices. Also, stirrup leathers, martingales, cruppers.

GUNS.—Single and Double Barrel GUNS, just unpacked, a lot of the above, which will be cleared out at remarkably low prices, by JAMES WALKER, Ironmonger, Barrack-street.

LYONS' Meat Cutting and Sausage MACHINES, suitable for families, innkeepers, and others. JAMES WALKER, Ironmonger, Barrack-street, has received a nice lot of the above. Also, Gardiner's sausage filling machines, suitable for butchers.

CHEAP IRONMONGERY HOUSE.—JAMES WALKER, Ironmonger, Barrack-street, has received ex recent arrivals—
Wire nails, from 1½ to 2½ inches
Walker's shot, from No. 1 to 6
Axes mortice, falling and broad
Sad irons, No. 4 to 10
Solar lamps, glasses and wicks
Dish covers, of metal, block tin, and wire
Locks of various kinds
Buckets and tubs of galvanised iron
Sofa springs, assorted sizes
Lanterns, ditto
Britannia-metal egg cups, pepper and salt
Ditto ditto candlesticks, various
Tea trays, waiters, bread and snuffer trays
Guns, single and double barrel
Saddles, bridles, cruppers, martingales
Brass candlesticks
Enamelled ware, comprising—
Cups and saucers, saucepans, milk dishes
Basins, pie dishes, candlesticks, spittoons
Stew pans, meat dishes
Also, a considerable addition to his stock of general ironmongery, cutlery, &c.

NOW LANDING, ex late arrivals—
Bar, sheet, and plate iron, assorted sizes, best quality
Galvanized corrugated iron, 7 and 8 feet sheets, 24, 26, and 28 gauge
3½-inch bright turned shafting
2 portable 2 and 3 horse power steam engines, with boilers complete
3½-inch improved valves, Nos. 2 and
Small and large governors
Screw bolts, ends, square and pin nuts, assorted sizes
Iron double and single blocks, assorted sizes
3½-inch strong brass wire cloth, 11, 13, and 16 mesh
Swedish spring steel, 3 x 5-16 inch
Vulcanised delivery hose, 3 ply, 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch
Suction hose, 3 ply, 1 and 1¼ inch
Sheet vulcanised indiarubber, best quality
Galvanised and black gas tubing, all sizes, with fittings
Best half-round cast steel wire, Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10
Black varnish, soft soap, &c., &c.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO, Sydney Foundry.

TO FARMERS, SQUATTERS, &c.—The undersigned is just landing a new and most varied assortment of Thrashing Machines, new colonial pattern, corn crackers, maize crushers, oat mills, horse hoes, horse rakes and hand rakes, ploughs, that have taken the first prize at the principal agricultural shows in the world.
Vineyard, garden, orchard ploughs
Subsoil and trenching ploughs, of different kinds, hill side, and turn waist ploughs
Harrows, scarifiers, and grubbers; garden engines, and lawn trimmers, and garden rollers
Galvanised iron standards, &c.
EDWARD BINGHAM, 115, York-street, next door to Gould's Hotel.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—Henley's No 6, for Sale by the undersigned. W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square.

TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to IMPORT every description of Telegraph Material from the above Company. W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square, agents.

COALS.—A Cargo afloat, on SALE, by PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

COALS. COALS.—Best Newcastle: and fuel of every description. F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

COALS, and every description of Fuel, of the best quality and lowest price, delivered on the shortest notice. THOMAS POOLE, 1, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street. N.B.—Cartage allowed if taken from the yard.

FOR SALE, a good Milking GOAT, just kidded. Apply Star Hotel, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a Bay MARE; trial in saddle and harness. Apply W. VAUGHAN, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

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